THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

[PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

HE WAR FOR THE UNION.

EVIEW OF THE SITUATION

ounds of Courage and Confidence.

THE COURSE AND CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—A wise maxim of greatest general of antiquity prescribes that should esteem nothing done till all is done; it is probable that its intent is rather to point the dangers of that indolent dwelling on the ds of the past, which shuts out of view the ies and demands of the present, than to dis-rage (especially when a great task is laid on a nation) such a retrospect of what has eady been accomplished as will inspire courage carrying it through to the end.

he country has lately passed through that ng experience which history shows is sure to ne upon a people plunged into a great war—a iod when, the first popular enthusiasm having d out, the burdens and the bereavements o war are brought keenly home to all, and a ction of general despondency results.

n this mood of the public mind men forge t, while they have suffered, the enemy also suffered in an equal or even greater degree, l that, too, perhaps, without the same ability ustain his losses; they forget, while dwelling their own defeats, that every victory they have has been an equally sore defeat to the my. When this time comes, then comes the of the mettle of a people. If weak, they sink ler it; but the great-minded rise up stronger the ordeal.

here is no higher duty, therefore, than for riotic men to fortify themselves and others by consideration of all the elements of hope and fidence which a retrospect of past progress l a survey of the present situation inspire. h a survey justifies the conclusion that the l of the war—the crushing of the armed forces he Rebellion—is not only not far off, but that s near at hand.

t will show the outlines of a war continental ts proportions, waged on a theatre equal to the of all Europe.

t will show armies the greatest the world ever y, raised and sustained by the spontaneous riotism of a free people.

t will show how, by the progress of our arms, area of the Rebellion has, step by step, been rn of three-fourths of its proportions.

t will show the insurgent territory cut off from mmunication with the outside world by a ckade, which dwarfs any on record, and at the ne time the most perfect of any on record.

t will show how every stronghold on the coast either been captured, or is now closely in-ted.

t will show the interior of this territory cut up our great lines of conquest, bisected laterally l longitudinally, and the dominion of the afederacy left a kingdom of shreds and iches.

t will show a succession of battles of colossal gnitude, in three-fourths of which the Union as have triumphed, and all of which, whether tories or reverses, in a purely military point of w, have redounded to the advance of the great use.

t will show the manhood of a population de-ding free institutions, vindicating itself against rs of the gibes and insolence born of the plan-ion.

t will show the fighting population of the in-gent States, reduced, by battle, by disease, l by captures, from three-fourths of a million between a hundred and a hundred and fifty usand men.

t will show this force, the forlorn hope of the bellion, separated by an interval of a thousand s, divided into two armies, the one of which, ven from Chattanooga to Atlanta, has at gth been compelled to give up that point, the terial capital of the Confederacy, while the er is shut up in Richmond, the political capi- of the Confederacy.

t will show that the annihilation of both these ies is a mathematical certainty, if we put th the strength at our command.

t will reveal finally, as the result of all this, radiant figure of peace, hovering not afar off, l plainly visible through the cloud of war that l overspreads the land.

f this be the magnificent result which we have how for the three years of war for the Union, ill give the people of the loyal States a crite-n of action in the great issue now before the ntry—an issue that will determine whether, by maintenance of the Administration under ich the war has been conducted to these re-ts, and which can alone carry it through, we willing to crown and justify all that has been e by a peace that will vindicate and establish ever the unity and integrity of the nation; or ether we shall surrender our destinies into the nds of a party committed to a peace which kes the war for the Union a mockery—a party ose creed throws to the winds all that has been ieved by the toil and blood, the faith and the f-sacrifice of this nation, in the most terrible r in the world's history; whose creed casts dis-ce on y soldier under the sod, makes the oic bones that on a hundred battle-fields ren-r the continent sacred the monuments of folly, ich makes ery sailor that has gone down at guns for the ve of the old flag a fool, and ry man who wears the insignia of a glorious und a poor simpleton; a creed, finally, the de-ive peace resulting from which can only be the ginning of unending war.

THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

he opening of the fourth year of the war saw forces of the Rebellion driven from the whole cumference of the Confederacy, and brought definite points in two armies—the army of gg, on the mountain ridges south of Chatta-ga, and the army of Lee, on the Rapidan. former, assailed by General Grant in his untain fastnesses, saw himself driven from his onghold, and his army broken and routed in most disastrous defeat since Waterloo. He t in our hands 10,000 prisoners and 60 guns, fered a loss of 8000 in killed and wounded, l sought shelter for his shattered force by a ordered retreat to Dalton.

his review brings the catalogue of Union vic-es up to the time of the commencement of the at campaign of this summer, the events of ich are too fresh in the memory of all to re-re any detailed recital.

During the early days of May, the two grand nies of the Union, under the supreme control the Lieutenant-General commanding all the nies of the United States, began their advance he one from Chattanooga, the other from the pidan.

General Sherman, after an advance from Chat-ooga, over a hundred miles, marked by a es of brilliant manœuvres and actions, in ich the enemy's force was driven from a suc-sion of strongholds looked upon as impreg-ble, at length planted his army in front of anta. Here he was thrice assailed by an my willing to risk everything in the des-ate effort to drive him back.

he enemy thrice met a bloody repulse. Sher-n now began working slowly but surely round the Rebel communications, not with a view to e Atlanta simply, but for the purpose of cap-ing the Rebel army, a result from which Hood s only been saved by a precipitate flight from anta, thus abandoning the foremost city of Southwest, and the important communica-ns it commands. In the engagement which re-lted in this brilliant success, the Rebels lost thousand prisoners, and very heavily in led and wounded. It may now be safely said t Hood's force, as an army, no longer exists.

n this great campaign General Sherman has *hors de combat* over forty thousand men, that more than half the army opposed to him, be-es effecting great captures in men and *materiel*. eneral Grant has planted his army before tersburg and on the communications of Rich-nd, after a campaign of even greater magni-le, marked by the most terrible and continu- fighting on record. During its progress he gained a dozen victories, any one of which uld have sealed the fate of any European war its course has been marked by the constant of those double instruments of war—strategy d what Wellington called "hard-pounding"— the former he has driven the enemy by blood-s victories on our part, from six chosen lines defense; by the latter he has put out of the between fifty and sixty thousand of the ting veterans of the South. In addition, he taken over twenty-five thousand prisoners, a prodigious number of guns. He is certain, long, to crown his work by the capture of the el capital, and the destruction of the main el army.

rom the high seas, too, the Rebel naval power been swept. It is but the other day that its t formidable embodiment, the *Alabama*, was to the bottom by the *Kearsarge*, affording a nificant lesson both to the Rebels, and the tish allies, who have furnished them with that other proofs of their material support.

inally, while the situation is as thus presented he main points of war, the progress of our s by land and sea shows equal lustre where-r they met the foe. It is but the other day Admiral Farragut capped the climax of his t achievements by the capture of the forts rding the entrance to Mobile Bay, the destruc- or capture of the enemy's powerful fleet in those waters—thus sweeping away, it is believed, the last vestige of Rebel naval power on the coast of the Atlantic and the Gulf.

GROUNDS OF COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE.

After such a retrospect of the glorious achievements of our army and navy, have we not a right to ask, with much emphasis, of those who complain of the slow progress of the war, and fear its indefinite prolongation, what substantial ground they have for their repining? It is true the course of the war has not been an uninterrupted succession of victories; it has presented the chequered aspect of successes and reverses which all wars present.

But we ask any dispassionate observer, looking at the war by the map, and in the fiery characters in which it is written all over the continent—contrasting the Rebellion at the start with the Rebellion where it now stands—surveying this great struggle for the Union in its solid and substantial *results*—we ask such an observer to point out in the annals of war where *more* has been done in the same period.

He will find it hard to point out where as much has been done! It is the common practice, we know, in wars of popular Governments for men to belittle what has been done, to criticise and complain; but we ask in all seriousness is it the part of dignity or of patriotism, in this crisis of our nation's struggle, to depreciate its grand and providential achievements?

The war is really near its close. The present front of the Rebellion, menacing though it be, is really nothing more than a mask, concealing the hollowness and rottenness within. The South is literally exhausted—exhausted of that without which it is impossible to carry on war—exhausted of men. As General Grant the other day pungently said, the Rebels have "robbed the cradle and the grave to reinforce their armies."

Out of an available fighting population of upwards of three-quarters of a million with which the war was inaugurated, they have saved an effective force of one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand men. The rest are in their graves, in the hospitals, disabled, or prisoners in our hands. These are the forlorn hope of the Rebellion.

Our territorial conquests have reclaimed three-fourths of the area originally claimed in the limits of the Confederacy. The Confederacy stands now thrice bisected—its great lines of communication cut or in our hands. Besides, its resources of all kinds are all but exhausted. The desperate men at its head may continue the struggle for some time longer—they may for a while oppose a formidable front to our blows—but the Rebellion is doomed. Its struggles will be the frantic final efforts of the gladiator before he falls down exhausted and exanimate.

The leaders of the Rebellion have ceased to see any hope for their cause in the arena of war. They are now looking to the arena of politics. A party has been set up whose creeds and aims have their entire sympathy and moral support. The platform of the party has nothing but expressions of contumely for the sacred war, the recital of which has been made; for Jeff. Davis and his crew it has nothing but expressions of sympathy and respect.

The people of the North have now before them the momentous question of determining, by their action, whether they will justify all the precious blood shed in this war by carrying it triumphantly through and crowning it with a glorious and honorable peace, or whether by a base surrender they will project it into history as a monument of a nation's folly.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

—*New York Times.*

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—Young women in South Merrimack, N. H., made two dollars a day and their board at reaping.

—Upwards of $20,000 have been raised on the proposed subscription of $100,000 in aid of Middlebury College.

—Sunflowers are growing in the city of Boston, in the burying ground between the Tremont House and Park Street Church.

—The Twenty-first Massachusetts regiment has returned home, after three years' service, with eighty-two members, all told. This remnant has been mustered out of the service.

—A young man in Greensboro, Vermont, went to the provost marshal last week to put in a substitute before the draft, but was exempted, and paid a man $500 to go as his representative recruit.

—The project of establishing a Normal School in Western Pennsylvania, is regarded with much favor in that region, and is likely to be accomplished.

—The total valuation of the city of Providence is $79,999,0000, an increase of $13,581,000 since last year. The rate of taxation is $7 on $1000; amount of taxation, $559,098.

—While many ponds and streams have showed signs of the drought, Walden's pond in Massachusetts (Thoreau's favorite) steadily rose during the worst of the season.

—The proprietors of the cassimere mills at Rockville, Connecticut, raised the wages of their operatives ten per cent. on the 1st instant.

—The barbers of Hartford have bound themselves unto each other, in the penalty of fifty dollars, to shave no man henceforth on a Sunday.

—The *Magic*, of Bristol, Rhode Island, a boat which beat everything easily at the Bridgeport regatta, was built and is owned and sailed by a blind man.

—Dr. C. B. Webster, State Agent of Connecticut in the Department of the Cumberland, has visited the hospitals in Jeffersonville, Indiana, Louisville, Nashville, and Chattanooga, and reports the sick and wounded Connecticut soldiers in good condition. Any letters of inquiry addressed to him at Chattanooga will receive attention.

—A Hartford paper says that Mr. Ames, of Falls Village, Connecticut, in trying one of his wrought iron guns recently, loaded it to within fourteen inches of the muzzle with powder and wadding; then put a projectile eighteen inches long, projecting from the muzzle one third of its length; then placed the gun against an embankment ten feet thick, composed of several tons of iron backed with earth, and set a slow match to the gun and fired it. The gun recoiled sixty feet, and drove the projectile entirely through the solid embankment of iron and earth.

—The regulations issued by the War Department for the settlement of claims for commissary and quartermaster's stores, provide that no consideration shall be given to the claims of disloyal persons, nor to those of citizens of States heretofore declared in rebellion by the President, nor to claims for damages, or thefts, or depredations of troops; and in all cases the claimant shall show by his own oath, and that of disinterested parties, that he was loyal at the time the claim originated, and has been loyal ever since.

—The accumulation of unpaid requisitions upon the Treasury is rendering the necessity for a temporary loan of at least fifty millions of dollars, in anticipation of the payment of the instalments of the new loan, urgent. It is understood that Secretary Fessenden is averse to further inflation of the currency, and will depend upon the receipts from taxes and long loans to meet the demands upon the Treasury. With a continuance of military success, which there is every reason to expect, he thinks he will be able thus to meet these demands. In the meantime he will negotiate a temporary loan to discharge the more pressing and urgent calls upon him.

—The lately-published report that Gen. Grant has written a political letter to somebody here is true only to this extent:—He says, in a private letter to a prominent gentleman, that he believes it the duty of every man to do all in his power to put down the Rebellion, as well by filling up the Federal army and contributing the means to support it, as in sustaining those who are and have been using their efforts to accomplish that desirable result. He also expressed the opinion that the Rebel Confederacy is so nearly exhausted that it would soon collapse if the nation would put forth its strength promptly and vigorously.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—The Democratic ratification meeting held here to-night was one of the largest ever held in St. Louis. There was speaking from three stands by several prominent leaders of the city and State, and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

EXPEDITION FROM NATCHEZ.

CAPTURE OF CLINTON

GEN. LEE'S EXPEDITION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

EXPEDITION FROM NATCHEZ.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—On Thursday evening last Colonel Farrar, with a force of infantry and cavalry, embarked on the steamer *Rocket*, at Natchez, and crossed to the west bank. The expedition advanced about eight miles, and surprised a party of Rebels in their encampment, who hastily fled. Three of the enemy were killed, and eight taken prisoners. We also captured about forty horses. We lost neither man nor horse, killed or wounded.

REBEL RAID ON A HOSPITAL NEAR VICKSBURG.

On Thursday last a party of 15 Rebels were so brave and chivalrous as to make a raid or descent upon the hospital and camp near Big Spring in the neighborhood of Vicksburg. Assistant Surgeon W. Parke and Hospital Steward Rummel were taken prisoners. The quarters were then fired and destroyed. A negro who attempted to escape was shot through the shoulder. He succeeded in escaping, and is now at the Freedman's General Hospital in Vicksburg.

FROM MOBILE BAY—ARMED REBEL LAUNCHES.

On Sunday evening last the United States steamer *Tritonia*, Captain Wiggins, arrived. She left the fleet in Mobile Bay the afternoon previous. All was then quiet.

The *Tritonia* landed several ladies at Pascagoula under a flag of truce.

At the mouth of Mississippi Sound Captain Wiggins spoke the United States steamer *J. P. Jackson*. From her officers he learned that three armed Rebel launches had recently been seen cruising off Mary Ann light, and that it was their intention to attack and capture one of our gunboats. As the *Tritonia* had to pass near the place named, preparations were at once made to repel them; but Mary Ann light was passed without any Rebels or launches being discovered.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE GULF DEPARTMENT.

BATON ROUGE, La., August 29.—Military operations in the Department of the Gulf are being conducted with great vigor. Last week I gave you the details of the brilliant campaign of Farragut and Granger, which closed with the downfall of Fort Morgan. I have now to inform you that the cavalry force of this Department has been reorganized and made thoroughly effective.

GENERAL LEE'S CAVALRY LEAVE BATON ROUGE.

On Wednesday, 24th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., General Albert L. Lee, with a force of cavalry and a battery of light artillery, left Baton Rouge for the purpose of looking up the famous Colonel Scott, who has been hovering in this vicinity for a long time, at the head of quite a formidable body of cavalry.

SKIRMISHING COMMENCES EARLY AND CONTINUES ALL NIGHT.

About seven miles distant from town General Lee encountered a body of the enemy's cavalry, and skirmishing immediately commenced, which continued all night, until we reached the Comite river, twenty-five miles from here, at four o'clock on the morning of the 25th, our troops having had but about two hours' rest during the previous day and night.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE—THE ENEMY STRONGLY POSTED.

We found that the bridge over the Comite, which is a stream of considerable depth, had been destroyed by the retiring enemy. This bridge was about fifty feet long and thirty feet above the stream, the banks of which are skirted with heavy timber and thick-growing cane. On the opposite (north) bank the enemy was posted in strong force, with a battery of artillery. All the fords above and below were also guarded, and some delay occurred before a crossing could be effected.

GENERAL LANDRUM DISMOUNTS HIS BRIGADE AND CROSSES ON A LOG.

Finally, while looking for a favorable crossing place, a log which had fallen across the stream in midst of a canebrake, and had fortunately escaped the notice of the Rebels, was found. On this log Colonel J. W. Landrum, of the 19th Kentucky, commanding a brigade, crossed with about 500 dismounted men, and attacked the enemy. Simultaneous with the attack General Lee opened on the enemy's front with artillery and musketry.

THE REBELS RETREAT BEFORE A VIGOROUS ATTACK.

The attack was so vigorous and effective that the Rebels immediately abandoned their position and retreated in great haste.

It was here that Captain McComas (acting engineer on General Lee's staff) was wounded, while endeavoring to find a suitable point for crossing the stream. His wound is a very severe one, a ball having passed through his thigh. Captain McComas is a young officer of intelligence, energy and bravery, and it is to be hoped that he will not be permanently disabled for duty.

Our artillery was crossed at a point about three miles below where the bridge stood, and ten miles from Clinton, at nine o'clock A. M.

LEE ORDERS THE ENEMY TO BE DRIVEN—CLINTON OCCUPIED.

General Lee then selected about four hundred well known fighting men from the 6th Missouri, 4th Wisconsin, and 118th Illinois, and sent them in advance, with orders to charge and drive the enemy in whatever force he might appear. Gloriously did those noble veterans obey the order.

The enemy had laid a dozen ambuscades; but so fiercely did our raiders dash upon them, that but little advantage was gained thereby, and they were driven in a hand to hand fight into and beyond the town of Clinton, the bright gleaming of our sabres in the sunlight, as they descended upon the heads of the fleeing Rebels, filling its non-combatant citizens with astonishment and alarm.

The aristocratic city of Clinton had never before been desecrated by the presence of Yankee hirelings, except in Grierson's raid.

In one of these charges, Captain Guy Pierce, of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, detailed on General Lee's staff, was severely wounded in the wrist and hand.

COTTON AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, September 8.—The steamer *City of Alton*, from Memphis, brings 178 bales of cotton for St. Louis. 212 hhds. of tobacco have been received in two days from the Tennessee river, for reshipment east.

A Transport Steamer Chased by a Pirate.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The transport steamer *Nightingale*, from Key West, reports that she was chased by a supposed pirate on the 6th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Flour has declined 20@25c. Sales of 10,500 bbls at $9·50@10·25 for State; $11·25@12·10 for Ohio, and $11@14 for Southern. Wheat declined 3@5c.; sales of 30,000 bush. at $2·16@2·24 for Chicago Spring, $2·16@2·27 for Milwaukie Club, and $2·34@2·50 for Western. Corn quiet; sales of 22,000 bush. at $1·60@$1·62. Beef dull. Pork heavy at $42·25@42·50 for Mess. Lard dull at 21½@21¾. Whisky dull at $1·79. Receipts of Flour, 19,000 bbls; Wheat 59,000 bush.; Corn 40,000 bush.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Cumberland Preferred, 60½; Illinois Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 81¾; do. guaranteed, 145¾; New York Central, 127¾; Reading, 131; Hudson River, 121¼; Missouri 6's, 66; One-year Certificates, 95¾; Treasury 7·30s 111; Five-twenty Coupons, 111¾.

Gold since the Board, 235½.

BALTIMORE, September 9.—Flour very dull and heavy. Wheat dull at $2·60@2·70 for white. Whisky dull and nominal. Groceries drooping.

—There is not money enough in the Spanish treasury to pay the employees of the Government what was due them on the 1st of August last. Senor Salamanca, well known to Americans, writes that a prolongation of the present state of Spanish financial affairs will endanger both the institutions and the dynasty of Spain.

—Vice-Admiral Morier, of the British navy, died a few weeks ago, after having seen much service. The only part of his career interesting to Americans, is that when he took part in the bombardment of Stonington in 1814, he and his comrades were compelled to withdraw after sustaining considerable loss. The cannon which repulsed the ships are still to be seen at Stonington.

—The Italian press is anything but complimentary in its remarks upon the British ministry. "English diplomatists," says the *Italie*, "possess the rare art of being able to put a good face on disaster. The reverses sustained by their policy are skilfully veiled beneath an exterior of self-satisfied complacency, and their song of triumph is never so loud as on the morrow of a defeat. It must be confessed that English statesmen have in them the stuff to make first-rate comedians. At the head of those masters in dissimulation we must place the First Lord of the Treasury."

THIRD EDITION

Grant and Sheridan.

EARLY'S COMMAND WITH GENERAL LEE.

Expected Attack on General Hancock.

UNION SCOUT THROUGH LOUDON COUNTY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The mail steamer *Daniel Webster*, from City Point, reports affairs unchanged before Petersburg, up to ten o'clock yesterday morning.

It is believed that a considerable portion of Early's command has rejoined Lee, and an attack by the Rebels on our position on the Weldon road is momentarily expected, as our pickets were driven in on Wednesday night. Our position is believed to be impregnable, and our troops are not averse to meeting the Rebels there in any numbers.

The railroad from City Point to our position on the Weldon railroad is being rapidly extended, and will, it is expected, be in running order by Sunday next.

Major Ludlow, with a detachment of the 28th Illinois Cavalry, has returned from a successful scout through Loudon valley, via Lewisburg, having proceeded as far up as Purcerville.

No Rebel force was found in Loudon valley, but Mosby's men. Major Ludlow captured several prisoners, among them the notorious Captain Wright, of White's band of guerillas.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Advices from Havana to the 26th ult. have been received.

The reported capture of Victoria from the French by Cortinas has been confirmed. The French were put to flight with heavy loss.

Cortinas had announced to the soldiers that he would soon lead them to Tampico, and would be reinforced from Huastican.

Captain Mendoga had ambushed a party of Imperialists, killing sixty-six, and capturing twenty-seven of them; also capturing 115 rifles and 73 horses. Captain Mendoga and three of his men were killed.

The yellow fever was making considerable havoc at Havana.

The steamer *Francis*, lately from Philadelphia, had been sold for £20,000. She is to be fitted out for blockade running.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 7.—Among the deaths in Hampton Hospital, since the last report, have been Matthew Dodd, of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; and Samuel Fruh, 58th Pennsylvania.

Captain Osgood Eaton died at Fortress Monroe last night, of dropsy.

Captain L. M. Rogers, 88th Pennsylvania, died of his wounds.

Major-General Butler returned last evening from his trip north, and left to-day at noon for the front.

The steamer from City Point reports that no further news had been received from the front.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 61½. Noon, 71. One P. M. 73. Wind, E. N. E.

PRESENTATIONS TO MUSICAL SOCIETIES.—Last evening the Saengerbund and Turner (German) Vocal Societies were each formally presented with a handsome silver goblet, which they received as a prize drawn from the exhibition of the gifts for the Grand Festival of the Independent German Congregation, together with the Free Sunday schools of the Mechanics' Union, held on the 29th ultimo, at the Washington Retreat. The prizes were to be awarded to the two vocal societies who secured the greatest number of votes of the members, each ten cents deposited representing one vote. The entire votes cast reached the enormous number of 35,299, equal to the sum of $3529·90, the Saengerbund receiving the first prize, and the Turners the second. The presentation was made last night, at Mechanics' Hall, Third street, below Green, which was densely crowded. The opening address was made by Mr. Schunamann upon the part of the committee of presentation, and responded to by Messrs Spruhk and Reistle on behalf of the recipients.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Alexander Leach was run over and killed by one of the Girard avenue cars last evening. It seems that Leach was sitting in front of the platform and another man standing behind him. Upon crossing the track at Thirteenth street, the car jolted and jumped in such a manner as to cause the person behind Leach to lose his balance; Leech was knocked off, the wheels passing over his stomach, causing almost instant death. The other man, named Evans, also fell to the ground, but escaped being run over. The deceased was a single man and resided on Germantown road, below Second street. The driver of the car gave himself up in order to await the Coroner's investigation.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Mrs. Elorine Seraphina Townsend, the lady-like semptress, had a hearing yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of stealing from those who employed her, and was committed in default of $5000 bail to answer. No less than thirty different charges were preferred against her. This morning more of the goods were recognized by parties by whom the accused had been employed.

AT HOME.—Brigadier-General Birney, a brother of Major-General D. B. Birney, of the Army of the Potomac, has arrived in this city, suffering from indisposition induced by dysentery. He expects to return to the army in a few days. General Birney, it will be remembered, commands the 3d Division, 10th Army Corps, (colored troops.)

THE FREE MILITARY SCHOOL.—The 9th Regiment of Colored Troops has just been organized under the auspices of the Supervisory Committee. This regiment was commenced eighteen days ago and now numbers one thousand men. But fifty thousand dollars have been expended in raising three regiments, and sustaining the Free Military School.

PICTURE OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.—The artistic world is on the *qui vive* as to Marfel's great picture of the Central Park, which will undoubtedly attract a great deal of attention, and be in large demand. Those who have seen the drawing speak of it in the most eulogistic terms.

OUR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—Employment for four hundred and seventy-five discharged soldiers has been found at the office of the Union League, No. 1011 Chesnut street, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. A. Martin. The attention of business men is directed to the fact that several hundred soldiers are yet waiting for situations.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—This morning, two men named Mannes McMervesin and Pat McEnty were before Alderman Patchel, upon the charge of reckless driving, having run over a child at Seventh and Walnut streets. Both men were intoxicated at the time, and were driving along at a furious rate. They were committed for trial.

DESERTED HIS POST.—A marine at the Navy Yard, named John Smith, deserted his post while doing guard duty yesterday afternoon. He dropped his musket and made off, but his absence was noticed, and he was soon arrested. This is an offense that will be tried by court-martial.

OUR DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENTS.—It is not the present cool weather that alone proclaims the fact that the season of the "sere and yellow leaf" will soon be in our midst. Take a stroll any morning along Second, Eighth, Market, Arch, or Chesnut streets, and a single glance at the windows of the numerous stores where dry goods and dress goods of every description are offered for sale, and you will be convinced of the truth of the assertion.

In a single week these windows have undergone a sudden and complete metamorphose. In the place of articles of wearing apparel of bright colors and light texture, there now appear goods of sombre look, and of such stout material, as to almost cause the perspiration to gather upon your forehead, even amid the cool and penetrating atmosphere of such weather as we have had for the past few days. The stocks are larger, the assortment of the most varied nature; and notwithstanding the high price of almost every article of wearing apparel, the extensive competition among these houses obliges them to dispose of their goods at the lowest possible figure.

Within the past few years there has been a steadily increasing trade transacted by these establishments, on Second street. From our boy and girlhood many of us have, from common report, been educated into the belief that no "shopping," for any description of article, from a package of hair pins to a dress pattern, was to be done outside of Eighth street, that is, if economy as well as worth was to be consulted.

Of later years, however, we have discovered that while houses on Eighth street dispose of the best goods on the most reasonable terms, too, at the same time Second street, Arch, Market, and even that generally voted *expensive* street, Chesnut (because of high rents, say some), offer just as strong inducements to purchasers as did Eighth street in the days of yore, and as it still continues to do.

Take, for instance, a fifteen minutes' walk along Second street, and take but a hasty glance at the stock of goods offered for sale by some of the leading houses: that of Edwin Hall & Co., Curwen Stoddart & Bro., Jno. W. Thomas, Pollock, Casselberry & Co., Horace Cooper, and scores of others, and you will readily admit that, for extent of stock, as well as cheapness, these houses will favorably compare with those located on any other street. There are to be found empress cloths, cashmeres, merino, mouslains, shawls of every description, and of the most costly character; silks of all colors; the greatest novelties of dress goods; cloths for gentlemen's wear, for cloaks, &c., and in fact, almost every article in this line that can be described. To enter into the minutiæ of the nature of the business of these houses would be folly. We only wish to impress upon the minds of our readers that sales on the most advantageous terms are to be had at the Second street houses; that constant additions are being made to these stocks, and that among no tradesmen in the city is the nimble sixpence in preference to the slow shilling more specially coveted than by these Second street dry goods' dealers.

Eighth street needs no mention at our hands. Every man, woman, or child, who ever did any shopping, knows all about Eighth street—just where to go—which is the best known, and which sells the cheapest. There is hardly a lady reader of THE TELEGRAPH who is not acquainted with such establishments as those of Owen Evans, E. R. Lee, Price & Wood, F. Schuellermann, & Co., R. Hoffman, McDaniel, Ramage & Moffett, Lonnenstader, Isaac Long, Newman & Arnold, J. C. Strawbridge & Co., and a host of others. Within a few days past an extensive stock of fall goods has been opened by these firms, and the greatest novelties of the season are to be found here.

Market street also offers tempting inducements to purchasers. Extensive additions have been made to the stocks of many of these leading houses, all of which are offered to purchasers at the lowest figure. Some of the fall goods offered here are the most attractive that have been introduced into the market for many years past. Among the houses that have been particularly brought to our notice from the variety of goods displayed are those of Granville B. Haines, Pennell & Brother, V. B. Archambault, M. K. Williams, and Cooper & Conrad.

The old and well-known house of Eyre & Landell, S. W. corner of Fourth and Arch streets, still holds out prominent inducements to purchasers in the dry goods line; their assortment of goods being unusually extensive, and selected with all the prudential care for which they are proverbial. Every article can be obtained at the most reasonable rate of price; and to know that it was obtained at Eyre & Landell's store, is a sufficient guarantee of its superiority.

Those residing in the lower portions of the city will find a number of establishments on Pine street, which are well worthy their patronage. These stores display a fine collection of fall goods of a very attractive character. Those offered by T. Simpson & Sons, and Tagg Brothers, especially deserve commendation.

On Ninth and Tenth streets the stores of Price & Wood H. Steel & Son, and Sterling, and on Arch street those of Jno. Chambers and Cowperthwait & Co. and John Finn, are ladened with a rich selection of goods of varied assortment, and of the most approved pattern. The prices here will be found to be as low as those of any similar establishments in the city.

Chesnut street is not the dearest place to purchase dress goods or any other description of goods, the common voice to the contrary notwithstanding as cheap bargains have been made here, and are daily being made, as upon the streets of Second, Eighth, or Ninth. It may be that a more expensive character of goods are kept at many of the establishments on this street, and it is this fact that frequently confounds the matter of price. While no man is so blind as to sell at a rate of from fifteen to twenty per cent. above his neighbors, yet at the same time it should be remembered that *the cheapest goods are not always the best*, and that the difference in material is always the cause of increase or decrease in price. The most gorgeous silk goods, the finest India shawls, the most *recherche* dress patterns, goods for mantillas, cloaks, robes de chambre, &c., are constantly displayed from the palatial establishments of such firms as Thos. W. Evans, Hadleigh & Co, Campbell & Co., Vogel, Geo. Fryer, Sharpless Bros., Warburton, and other of our most noted dealers in the articles we have referred to. Nowhere in Philadelphia can a more extensive variety be found than at the places above noted, and at them the most fastidious taste can be suited.

The fall trade in the class of goods described in the preceding article is now fairly opened, and an extensive business will no doubt be transacted. Our readers should watch our advertising columns from day to day, in order that they may be informed where the most advantageous purchases are to be made.

THE BRAVE EIGHTH.—In the action of August 23, near Reams' station, Virginia, in which the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry was engaged, the following casualties occurred:—

Killed.—Private Andrew J. Miller, Co. B.

Wounded.—Major J. W. Wistar, commanding; Captain Robert Oldham, B; Corporal Levi Harris, G; Privates Abram Brocious, B; Frank Ewer, B; Fred. Hanna, G; Adam Sides, G; Michael O'Donnell, H; Henry Bachman, L; Thomas Burns, L; Bugler Theo. L. McFadden, G.

Missing.—Private George Baker, C.

Major Wistar was the last field officer left with the regiment, Colonel Huey having been captured on the 26th of June. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson and Major Corrie were wounded on the 16th of August, at Deep Bottom creek, and Lieutenant Bragg, R. C. S., having been killed on that day.

Notwithstanding the fact that the regiment received a reinforcement of three hundred men a short time since, not more than two hundred effective men are now to be found in the regiment.

TOKEN OF RESPECT.—To-morrow there will be a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar, at the Supreme Court rooms, to take action in reference to the death of James F. Johnston, Esq., a lawyer of this city, who died on Wednesday last at Mount Carbon.

RESIGNATIONS OF COUNCILMEN.—The resignations of Mr. John Price Wetherill, of the Ninth Ward, Wilson Kerr, of the Eleventh Ward, and Owen McDowell, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, were presented at the meeting of Councils yesterday.

ARRIVAL.—Major William McMichael, from the Army of the Cumberland, arrived in this city last evening, and reported this morning to Major-General Cadwalader, of this department.

ADVANCE OF WAGES.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad, held yesterday, the pay of the conductors was advanced from $2 to $2·25 per day.

LACTUS.—At a meeting of milk dealers, held at Washington Hall last evening, it was resolved that on and after Monday next the price of milk should be ten cents per quart.

FIRE.—This morning about half-past 7 o'clock, a fire occurred at No. 1133 Harmer street, caused by children playing with matches. Damage trifling.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were drawn for the payment of bounties to forty-six men, five of whom were substitutes.

THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT OF 1863.—The Special Committee of Councils appointed to investigate the management of the Highway Department, while under Democratic rule in 1863, made a report yesterday. With the testimony before the Committee, it is asserted that the evidence shows most conclusively that a more corrupt and reckless administration of the Highway Department, than that of 1863, has rarely been experienced. It was proved before the committee that the condition of the highways of the city generally, in respect to their paving, gutters, and sewerage, is annually deteriorating.

The work is done hastily and dishonestly, in order to make as much money as possible with as little outlay as will escape exposure. But little gravel is used; stones are laid upon their sides, instead of upon their ends, so as to cover as much surface as possible; and, what is worse, persons without any experience in the work are selected as the contractors. One witness, who had been a member of Councils, stated most frankly that he never paved a street before, but got a contract because he was a warm friend of Mr. Schofield and his political friend and supporter. One witness, James Reilly, testified that he gave Patrick O'Rourke, now a member of Select Council, fifty dollars for securing the grading of Cumberland street. Mr. O'Rourke declined to appear before the Court and explain the transaction. Another witness gave two hundred dollars to Mr. Spence, of Common Council, for his influence in procuring a contract.

Other instances of the part taken by members of Council are referred to by the Court, and it is alleged that a charge was made and money received for stone never delivered. Referring to the contracts, the Committee say:—"The profits these men made appear to be excessive. Thus Mr. Geissler testifies, in regard to repairing, as follows:—'I get 33 cents a yard; at 33 cents the profit is about one half; mine cost me near $1700 and came to $3300.' And Mr. Morrison, the Assistant Commissioner, testified:—'They get 33 cents; 20 cents was a fair price.' Mr. B. F Kelly testified that while he got 33 cents a square yard, he hired a man to do it, to whom he paid 15 or 16 cents. The contractors are allowed to keep the stones removed from the streets."

The report closes with a reference to the course of Mr. Schofield, the Commissioner, in requiring the contractors to pay him a large per centage. In conclusion, the Committee state:—The simplest sense of duty to the city requires that the matters already detailed in this report should be made the basis of further investigation. The report is signed by Messrs. Spencer Miller and Alexander L. Hodgson.

THE SHOOTING AT WISSAHICKON.—This morning Lloyd Douglass (colored), had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of shooting W. F. Sider at Wissahickon.

John Funder testified that he was in company with Sider; Douglass came there and was boasting as to how much he was worth as to his fighting and shooting; the party were teasing him, and he got into his two-horse wagon, when he drew a revolver, and fired four shots, one of which struck Sider.

Thomas Hall testified that he had just put his horse under the shed when he heard a loud talking; Douglass came out of the house, and while untying his horse, some one accused him of having a pistol; he held up both hands, and said he had no such weapon; jumped into his carriage, drew the revolver, and fired.

Ed. Roles testified to coming up about the time of the disturbance; heard some one say to Douglass, you talk too much for a man of your color; he was ordered away; got into his carriage, drove about one hundred yards, and turned and fired; Douglass was called a nigger and other hard things before he fired.

The Alderman committed the prisoner to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The wounded man is not yet considered out of danger.

LARCENY AND BIGAMY.—This morning, Mary Ann Buckley was before Alderman Pancoast, charged with larceny and bigamy. A man named Smith appeared and testified, that he knew the prisoner to have a husband still living in the army, but that he himself while intoxicated had been induced to marry the woman. A day or two since she robbed him of $145. The money was not recovered. The accused was accordingly committed to answer the double charge of bigamy and larceny.

CRICKET MATCH.—To-morrow a match will be played between the first eleven of the Young America and the Chippewa Cricket Clubs, on the grounds of the former, at Turnpike bridge, Germantown. The Young America have arrangements for playing the St. George, of New York, on the 27th and 28th of September, at New York.

SERIOUS THREAT.—A party of men were engaged in a fight at Germantown, yesterday, when Alderman Thomas, who was passing along, attempted to quell the disturbance. One of the number named Thomas Manly, threatened to cut the Alderman with a knife, for which offence he was arrested and committed, in default of $800 bail, to answer.

BRUTAL.—A valuable hired horse fell dead on Wednesday night, in Frankford road, from the effects of over-driving. The driver of the animal vamosed after the occurrence, and has not since been heard from. The vehicle is at the Nineteenth Ward Station House.

INDECENT CONDUCT.—Martin Burg, who is old enough to know better, was arrested at Wissahickon yesterday, for indecent conduct in the presence of a very respectable old lady, of sufficient years to be his grandmother. He was arrested and held to answer.

THE TEARS OF BRECKENRIDGE.—

Tears for a horse! while men are dying,
Victims of your treacherous part,
Think ye of Libby's sufferers lying!
Touch they not your stony heart?
Do their fleshless forms ne'er haunt you?
Can you hear unmoved their groans?
Their maniac laugh, tells it not truly
What their sufferings, why their moans?
Tears for a brute may dim affections eye,
Thine but prove thy selfish woes.
"What care I who dies or who's forgot
If STOKES & Co. make my clothes."

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s First Class Clothing House, Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel.

NOW THAT OUR FAMILIES HAVE, FOR THE most part, returned to the city, we would advise our lady friends to bear in mind that the Wheeler & Wilson Company do all manner of sewing in the most elegant style at reasonable prices. They also send out obliging and competent young ladies, with or without machines, by the day or week. The most useful and economical article in every family is a Sewing Machine, and we know the Wheeler & Wilson to be the best, most simple, and cheapest Sewing Machine in the world. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. Fifty thousand of these celebrated Sewing Machines are sold every year; fifty thousand are in use in Philadelphia. Instruction given at the residences of the purchasers. Go to the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, No. 704 Chesnut street, above Seventh, Philadelphia, and examine these wonderful machines. Send for circular and specimen of work.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.—The "Florence" Sewing Machine, sold at No 630 Chesnut street, has earned an enviable reputation by its intrinsic excellence. For all kinds of family sewing it has no superior in the world, and its range of operation is greater than any other machine in use. It is also the most easily operated, and every machine sold is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded to the purchaser.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL TOILET ARTICLES.—
Sozodont, Sozodont,
Distilled Dew, Distilled Dew,
Sterling's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia,
Gray's Hair Restorer,
Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus,
and every variety of Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, Hair Restorers, Extracts, &c., for sale at lowest prices, by the single bottle or in quantities. Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, September 9.—The demand for Quercitron Bark has somewhat subsided, and there is a firm feeling, with sales of 1st No. 1 at $51 ℔ ton.

Cloverseed meets with a moderate inquiry, with sales, to a small extent, at $13·50@14 ℔ 64 lbs. Sales of Timothy are making at $6@6·50, and Flaxseed at $3·65@3·70.

In Petroleum we have no new movement to notice. The market is dull, but quiet. We quote Crude at 50c. and Refined, in bond, at 80@82c., and free at 85@90.

The dull feature noted in the Flour Market for a few days past still continues. The demand for export has fallen off, and the sales have been confined to 1200 barrels extra family and extra at $11·75@12·50; small sales to the trade are making at from $11 up to $13 for superfine and fancy lots, as in quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. There is less activity in the market for Wheat, which is in limited request at $2·50@$2·52 for old, and $2·60@2·62 for new; a sale of 5000 bushels Kentucky white was made at $2·90. Rye is taken upon arrival at $1·83@1·85. Corn is quiet, with sales of 3000 bushels of Western mixed at $1·72; yellow is held at $1·73. Oats are steady at 88@90 cents.

Whisky is dull and no sales to alter quotations have taken place.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 9.—Major-General Wallace has returned from his visit to General Grant and the Army of the Potomac. His health was much improved. General Wallace had the most agreeable visit, and speaks in the highest terms of the army.

General McClellan's letter of acceptance falls like lead upon the Secessionists, Copperheads, Disunionists, and cowardly peace men here. They say it is neither one thing nor the other.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, September 9.

The Stock Market opens dull but steady this morning, and the transactions are limited. In Government bonds there is more doing, and prices are better; 5·20s sold at 103¾@104, coupons off; and 6s of 1881 at 108½; 7·30s are quoted at 110@110¼.

Railroad shares are quiet, but prices are rather better. Reading sold at 65¾@66, which is an advance; North Pennsylvania at 34½, which is better; Philadelphia and Erie, 34@34½, an advance; and Camden and Amboy at 158, which is also an advance. 74 was bid for Pennsylvania, 46½ for Little Schuylkill, 62½ for Minehill, 20 for Catawissa common, 40½ for preferred, and 47 for Long Island.

New City 6s are selling at 106@106¼.

Coal Oil shares are less active, and prices are drooping, with sales of Maple Shade to notice at 18½; Organic Oil, 1½; Perry, 6¾; Irving, 6¾; and McIlhenny, 8¾.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull at about former rates, with sales of Tenth and Eleventh at 50. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 39 for Spruce and Pine; 11 for Race and Vine; and 27 for Girard College.

Canal shares are without any material change. Schuylkill Navigation Preferred sold at 39¾@40. Morris Canal Preferred at 138, and Union Canal Bonds at 21.

Bank stocks continue firm, but there is little or nothing doing. 162 was bid for North America, 130 for Philadelphia, 62 for Farmers' and Mechanics', 56 for Commercial, 28 for Mechanics', 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 70 for Tradesmen's, 47½ for Commonwealth, and 46 for Union.

Money is not so plenty, but the rates are unchanged; call loans are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at 8@9 per cent.

Gold is active this morning, and prices have declined, opening at 235½, fell off and sold at 234¼ at 11 o'clock, 234 at 12, and 234¼ at 12½.

—A despatch from Washington this morning says the subscriptions to the 7·30 loan, as reported at the Treasury Department yesterday, amounted to $313,000; and to the 10-40, $22,300.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 9.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Continental .b5	2¾	100 sh Reading R...b5	65⅞
100 sh McClintock.....	7½	100 sh do...b5&int	65¾
500 sh do.......b5	7½	100 sh Bruner........	1¾
400 sh McIlhenny..b30	9	500 sh do..........	1¾
200 sh do.......b5	8¾	500 sh do.......b5	2
200 sh do......b15	9	300 sh Curtin Oil.....	3
50 sh Union Pet......	2½	200 sh Story Farm.....	4¾
100 sh do........c	2¾	200 sh Rock Oil.......	5
200 sh do........	3	50 sh Big Tank.......	2¾
200 sh do......b5	3¼	200 sh Egbert Oil.....	3¾
400 sh Sch. & Oil Crk.	2⅝		

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U. S. 5-20s coupon	103¾	200 sh Sch Nav pf..b5	39¾
$5000 do.......b5.	104	6 sh do........	40
$20000 do R....b5.	104	100 sh do.......b5	39¾
$625 Penna 5s......	97½	26 sh Sch. Nav com.	31½
$3000 U. S. 6s, 81.....	108½	10 sh Morris Can....	101½
$1000 do	108	19 sh Morris Cn pf...	138
$1400 City 6s, new.....	106	200 sh Reading R. R...	65¾
$5000 do	106¼	100 sh do......b10	66
$200 Camden City 6s..	100	10 sh Cam & Am......	158
$1000 Union Cl bds....	21	100 sh Irwin Oil......	6¾
$3000 C & A 6s, '75...	100½	200 sh N Pa R. R. ...	34½
1200 sh Organic Oil....	1½	100 sh do	34½
100 sh Noble & Del...	13¾	1000 sh Phil. & Erie.b30	34½
200 sh Perry Oil......	6¾	150 sh do	34
100 sh Maple Shade.b5	18½	200 sh do	34
60 sh 10 & 11th.......	40		

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M........	235½	12 M............	234
11 A. M........	234¼	1 P. M..........	234¼

Market active and fluctuating.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal......	9½		Perry Oil........	6¾	6¾
Big Mountain Coal.	7	8	Mineral Oil......	2	3
N. Y. & Mid. Coal..	22½	22¾	Keystone Oil.....	1¾	2
Green Mt. Coal....	5¾	6½	Union Petroleum..	3½	3¾
N. Carbondale	2	2½	Seneca Oil.......	2	3
New Creek........	1	1¼	Howe's Eddy Oil..	1½	1¾
Feeder Dam Coal..	..	1	Irving Oil........	6¾	7
Clinton Coal......	1½	1¾	Pope Farm Oil....	..	1¾
American Kaolin..	..	3	Butler Coal.......	..	12
Penn Mining......	7½	9	Keystone Zinc....	2¼	2½
Girard Mining.....	..	5	Densmore........	15½	15¾
Etna Mining......	13	18	Dalzell Oil.......	12½	12¾
Phila. and Boston.	..	3	McIlhenny........	8¾	9
Mandan Mining....	..	5	Roberts Oil.......	..	3
Marquette Mining.	3	4½	Olmstead.........	..	2¾
Connecticut.......	¾	1	Noble & Delameter.	13¾	13½
Alsace Iron.......	1½	2	Egbert...........	3½	3¾
Oil Creek.........	5½	..	Hibbard..........	2½	2¾
Maple Shade Oil..	18	18¾	Story Farm.......	4½	4¾
McClintock Oil....	7¼	7½	Bruner...........	1¾	2
Pennsylvania Pet..	..	2¼			

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during the past week:—Crude, 1965 bbls.; Refined, 3300 bbls.

—The following is the quantity of coal oil exported from five ports, January 1 to September 3:—

	1864.	1863.
From New York....galls.	14,004,493	13,821,423
From Boston...........	1,005,594	1,344,737
From Philadelphia......	5,141,356	4,282,646
From Baltimore.........	605,889	729,792
From Portland..........	2,271	288,567
Total export from the U. S.	20,965,334	20,467,135
Same time, 1862.........galls.		5,889,936

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:—

Flour, bbls............................	8,670
Wheat, bushels........................	51,300
Corn, do	12,800
Oats, do	27,400

—The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which shows the aggregates of their last weekly statements:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.
N. Y., Sept. 3.	$189,414,631	20,136,548	4,200,960	151,614,565
Phila., Sept. 5.	40,334,268	3,962,395	2,454,915	34,98[illegible]
Boston, Sept. 5.	62,212,194	5,741,557	10,100,388	23,891,438
Total........	$291,961,093	29,840,500	16,756,263	211,[illegible]
Last week....	290,241,814	29,597,213	16,218,553	22[illegible],151,794
Increase in loans..........				$1,719,279
Increase in specie..........				246,[illegible]
Increase in circulation......				537,7[illegible]
Decrease in deposits........				[illegible]

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Mischief, Wilson, Barbados, T. Wattson & Sons.
Schr Saratoga, Pinckham, Gloucester, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. N. Studley, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr T. Potter, Rackett, Providence, Captain.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr James House, Gage, Boston, W. Hunter, Jr.
Schr W. Putnam, Thomas, Portland, do.
Schr Garland, Norton, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Jason, Sprague, do. do.
Schr C. Wells, Farnsworth, Providence, W. A. English.
Schr Eleanor T. Facemire, Norwich, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Sarah Jane, Camp, Wilmington, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Rival, Applegate, 21 days from Pensacola, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Thomas Potter, Rackett, 5 days from Gloucester, in ballast to captain.
Schr Sarah, Benson, 4 days from New Bedford, with mdse to captain.
Schr Saratoga, Pinckham, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Artist, Marsh, 4 days from Washington, D. C., with mdse to J. W. Bacon.
Schr Eleanor T. Facemire, 6 days from Bridgeton, in ballast to L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Jason, Sprague, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Garland, Norton, 4 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr George Edwards, Weeks, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Comptroller, Mangan, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr L. W. Dyer, Sumner, 10 days from Portland, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Hope, Johnson, 3 days from Indian River, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.
Schr Winter Shrub, Conway, 3 days from Sharptown, Md., with lumber to J. W. Bacon.
Schr Yeoman, Cannon, 3 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to J. W. Bacon.

AT NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Barque King Bird (Br.), Toye, 38 days from Cardiff, Wales, with iron to C. C. Van Horn.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., September 8.—A large fleet is still detained at the Breakwater by the northeast wind. A brig, name unknown, came on the beach near the Light House, on the point of Cape Henlopen. The ship James Smith was broken to pieces by the late gale, and all her upper deck came on the beach; a part of the ship Sea Crest also came on the beach.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

CARDIFF—Barque King Bird, Toye—1000 tons railroad iron C. C. Van Horn.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY.

Many persons who talk very flippantly about the war really do not understand what they are talking about. They deplore the whole thing as a most terrible national affliction. In that they are quite right. They wish the strife were ended and the country restored to its original tranquillity and prosperity. In that they are joined by all the people of the North of all political opinions and attachments. But when they condemn the war in the abstract—when they cry out against the principle that war is simply on the nothing whatever, wrong, *per se*, and that nothing whatever can justify it, they think, feel, and speak like philosophers, rather than men; like angels, rather than the mortal beings who are much lower than the angels.

War, no doubt, is horrible. Even a heathen writer, in referring to it, exclaimed, "*bella, bella, horrida bella!*" Nor can it be expected that the least cultivated of the people of this highly civilized age will regard the fearful physical and moral evils of war with any feeling of favor. War, for its own sake, can and should find no sympathy in a human breast. But there are evils even greater than the evil of war, and it becomes sensible men, and even Christian men, to draw a distinction between a war that is not just, and a war that is warranted by motives and objects which may justify even its fearful consequences, or, at least, render them tolerable, for the sake of the great ends of social and political happiness which war alone can rescue from destruction.

But there are sentimentalists who never can separate a means from its purpose; who never can accommodate their metaphysical theories and conceits to the practical affairs and necessities of actual life. When they speak of war, they contemplate only its shocking conflict and carnage. They see only the frightful collision of embattled ranks; the heaps of dead and dying men stretched out upon the ensanguined field, and they think of the widows and orphans created by the merciless slaughter of the last battle. But they are unpractical dreamers, who revolt instinctively from all violence whatever, without perceiving that all the best victories which Christian civilization, in the last few centuries, has won over barbarism, have been achieved by means of the mailed hand of war.

And, now that we are engaged in the dreadful civil contest that has so unhappily divided and convulsed our country, what is the paramount idea that should impress our minds and reconcile us to the conflict? Not the love of military glory; not the low ambition of gaining success in a mere game of physical strength or moral pluck. Triumph won in any such struggle would be not only worthless, but dishonorable. But in this war a nation is striving for its life against Rebellion.

The Government is fighting for the principle of nationality. We are endeavoring to uphold the inestimable principle that the laws of a State are supreme, until altered or repealed by the popular will that made them, and that unless they are maintained in their rightful authority, the fundamental principle of all government is effectually subverted and destroyed. Therefore, the war should be supported for the sake of its object, and foreign powers should not interfere with an Administration which is fighting the battle of legitimate authority against rebellion.

NEGLECTING THE RUDIMENTS.

We said the other day that our schools and colleges do not teach thoroughly the rudiments of English education. We say now that they are equally deficient as respects instruction in the elementary principles of morality. American youth are not only not properly taught how to read, write, and speak their mother-tongue correctly, but they are not made to understand the difference between right and wrong in human conduct. There was a period when these lessons in ethics were imparted at home by parents, and men had the foundations of their character laid broad and deep in those precepts of virtue learned at the mother's knee. But that age, in a great measure, has passed. With comparatively rare exceptions, boys are not now, as they once were, brought up at home, and indoctrinated in those great fundamental ideas of personal integrity which lie at the basis of all true manliness.

That kind of wholesome and radical breeding has of late days gone almost entirely out of practice. The patriarchal system of discipline is fallen into disuse among modern heads of families, who have no time and no taste for this most important of all domestic and, we might say, social duties.

What with the ignorance and necessities of the poor, and the absorbing cares and frivolities of the rich and well-informed classes, children now-a-days are left very much to pick up their morals in the street, and with such examples and associations as they meet there, it is no matter for wonder that they grow up with very corrupt natures and very loose notions of decency and honor. Their manners, of course, correspond with their vitiated feelings and false conceptions of propriety.

The effect of this sad want of judicious training is manifest in many striking illustrations. One remarkable fact is, that the youth of half a century ago no longer exists as one of a class. That phase of humanity is one of those antiquities which this fast age has almost completely abolished and thrust away amid the cast-off rubbish of the past. Childhood passes now by a leap to manhood; and the intermediate stage, which once formed a long interval of modest diffidence, of gentle and reserved demeanor, of respectful deference to superiors in years and wisdom, and every generous and pure impulse inculcated by a thorough process of careful, home-enforced discipline and subordination, is obliterated. Boys are no longer boys, according to any right understanding of that period of life. They affect all the airs and privileges, all the assured bearing and colloquial tone of men. A little fellow of fifteen is tricked out in boots, and surtouts, and neckties, and standing collars; he even sports a watch and chain, and walks with a cane; he wears whiskers and a moustache, smokes, chews, and swears, lounges at the theatre, ogles the ladies at the opera, takes his appetizing toddy at fashionable bars, frequents billiard saloons, gives dinners at the juvenile club up town, drives his two-forty nag on the trotting course, votes Horace a bore, Euclid a wretched old heathen, avows a sovereign contempt for the anxious admonitions of his good-natured but verdant mamma, and laughs over his cups with his jolly young companions at the reproofs of his father, whom he facetiously calls "the old governor." This picture may be, perhaps, overdrawn slightly, but we nevertheless present it as a fair type of the boy of our era, which any one may every day recognize in the streets of an American city, or at places of public resort. Here, then, is a monstrous abortion—a forcing of the course of nature—and it obviously comes of deficient or vicious education. Men with families to bring up are too much engrossed with business and money-making to spare any adequate portion of time and thought to home responsibilities and duties. Mothers are, on the other hand, so occupied with shopping, and dressing, and visiting, and entertaining and being entertained, that they cannot snatch sufficient leisure from fashionable dissipation to mark the follies or vices of a child, and give them salutary correction.

The teacher in the public school, or the professor at college, thinks it no part of his office to cultivate the heart of his pupil, and therefore gives no heed to the matter. So that, between the neglect at home and the neglect at the academy, the boy gets his moral education under the tuition of the young bullies and blasphemers of the playground and the streets and alleys of the town. Of course, he is forward and quarrelsome; is fond of oaths and fights; spurns at all restraint, and is impatient of authority; insults his tutor; disregards his parents; grows conceited and overbearing; learns to deceive; to take mean advantage of others; becomes selfish in disposition; impudent in manner; irritable and resentful; and, in short, loses all native simplicity and generosity of temper.

United States Service Magazine.—We have received the September number of this excellent periodical. It is filled with choice and ably written articles, upon various subjects nearly allied to the operations of the Army and Navy. Among the articles we observe a biographical sketch of the late lamented Brigadier-General Alexander Hayes, of Pennsylvania, which is alone worth the price of the magazine. Charles B. Richardson, New York, is the publisher; Professor Henry Coppee, of Philadelphia, is the editor. W. B. Zeiber, No. 106 S. Third street, has the magazine on sale, and for subscription.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Mrs. John Drew's New Arch Street Theatre.—A very large, fashionable, and intelligent audience attended this theatre last evening to witness the performance of the capital old comedy of the *Jealous Wife*. This comedy was written by George Colman, and was produced first under the supervision of David Garrick, during the latter half of the eighteenth century. Mr. Garrick delivered the prologue previous to its first representation in London.

The author of the play says in his preface to the first edition that "The use that has been made in this comedy of Fielding's admirable novel of '*Tom Jones*,' must be obvious to the most ordinary reader. Some hints have also been taken from the account of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman in No. 212 and No. 216 of the *Spectator*, and the short scene of 'Charles's' intoxication, at the end of the third act, is partly an imitation of the behavior of 'Syrus,' much in the same circumstances, in the *Adelphi* of Terrence. There are also some traces of the character of the *Jealous Wife* in one of the latter papers of the *Connoisseur*."

We give below the casts of the play in 1790, 1854, and 1864:—

Characters.	Drury Lane, 1790.	Arch Street, 1854.	Arch Street, 1864.
Mr. Oakley...	Mr. Bensley	Mr. Wheatley	Mr. Carden
Major Oakley.	Mr. Baddeley	Mr. J. Drew	Mr. Griffiths
Charles	Mr. Barrymore	Mr. Dolman	Mr. Donaldson
Mrs. Russet...	Mr. Aicken	Mr. Thayer	Mr. Walsh
Sir H. Beagle	Mr. R. Palmer	Mr. F. Drew	Mr. Robson
Lord Trinket..	Mr. Dodd	Mr. Bowers	Mr. Marlowe
Capt. O'Cutter	Mr. Moody	Mr. Hall	Mr. Green
Mrs. Oakley..	Miss Farren	Mrs. J. Drew	Mrs. J. Drew
Lady Freelove	Mrs. Hopkins	Miss Kinlock	Mrs. Thayer
Harriet	Mrs. Kemble	Miss Bernard	Miss Price

Mr. James Carden performed the part of "Mr. Oakley" in a most acceptable and finished style, and he has already made a very favorable impression upon the people of Philadelphia. He deserves the more credit for this excellent rendition of a comedy *role*, from the fact that he has been accustomed to the juvenile walks of tragedy and drama.

Mrs. John Drew as "Mrs. Oakley" did not give us so natural, easy, and graceful a rendition of the character as we could desire. It is true the changes are sudden and the difficulties great, but in overcoming these, and acting the part of an accomplished, high-spirited lady of quality, the *artiste* produces the grandest and most gratifying effects. To succeed well in this character would be a dramatic triumph that but few could attain.

Mr. Griffiths gave us our beau ideal of "Major Oakley." In the smallest details, as well as in the higher flights, he evinced a thorough appreciation of the part, and presented it in an easy and pleasant manner.

Mr. Donaldson did not look like "Charles," and his acting was an unpleasant monotony, if we except the tipsy scene, which was well executed. Mr. Donaldson's love scenes were neither lucid, natural, nor familiar. Mr. Robson as "Sir Harry Beagle" seemed to think his part a secondary one, and did not appear lustrous at any time. Mr. Marlowe as "Lord Trinket" was just the stiff, ridiculous, exquisite the author has drawn so admirably for us, and Mr. Green did very well as "Captain O'Cutter." Mrs. Thayer as "Lady Freelove" was correct in everything, as usual. Miss Lizzie Price as "Harriot" was cold, unappreciative, and unimpassioned. The part is one of the simplest, yet most touching and delectable of any upon the stage of its kind. The minor parts were acceptably presented.

Mrs. Drew deserves the especial thanks of our theatre-going people for presenting these excellent and rare old comedies in such pleasing style. In no other city of the United States are these rare monuments of dramatic literature produced; and while Philadelphia is allowed the favor due to all, we have them acted in a decorous and often admirable manner.

To-night, for Mrs. Drew's benefit, she will appear in Sheridan Knowles' delightful comedy of the *Love Chase*, and in *Grist to the Mill*.

Vining Bowers.—We are glad to notice the arrival of this favorite comedian. We hope soon to welcome him once more on our boards.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OWN ACCOUNT.

Louisville, Sept. 8.—In answer to a request that Major-General Sherman would give us details of his late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were on the whole a Federal success, we have received the following:—

Atlanta, Sept. 7th, 1864.—On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the siege and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I moved rapidly south and reached the West Point Railroad, near Fairborn, on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it. When moving east my right approached the Macon Railroad near Jonesboro and my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the army of the Tennessee and was completely beaten, on the 1st, and during the combat I pushed the left of the centre rapidly on the railroad above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro'.

On the 1st of September we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro', assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Brigadier-General Gorman and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder.

Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's Corps, which escaped south that night.

The same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, 7 locomotives and 80 cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, Sept. 2d, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose. Major-General Slocum, commanding, we following the retreat of the Rebel Army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding it would not pay to assault, as we had already the great object of the campaign, viz.: Atlanta, the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed.

I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our position. We have as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over three thousand prisoners, and have buried over four hundred Rebel dead, and left as many wounded who could not be removed.

The Rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least 500 dead, 2500 wounded, and 3000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up 1500. If that is not success, I don't know what is.

(Signed) Wm. T. Sherman, Maj.-Gen.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLATFORM—THE MORAL—THE SOUTH NEVER HAVING MORE NEED OF VIGILANT LEADERS AND A CONSCRIPTION, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 5.

As there is at least a chance of the Yankee election in November giving that nation McClellan for President, and Pendleton for Vice President, it becomes well worth while to examine carefully the document which they call a "platform," basis of the intended policy of the Democratic party, in case of their succeeding to the Government. Inasmuch as we are at war with that country, and the chief controversy between its parties is upon the maintenance of this very war, and on the best way of prosecuting the same, if it is to be prosecuted at all—we have, unhappily, a nearer interest in their approaching election than we should wish to feel in any of the concerns of that people forever more.

The "platform" is prepared with care, as these documents usually are. It may turn out to be actually the programme or scheme of the Administration of the enemy's country for four years to come; and we are much concerned in forming a clear idea of what this document, verbiage apart, really means and what it does not mean. The first and leading idea is that the party and its candidates "adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union," which they pronounce to be "equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, Northern and Southern;" thus undertaking to judge of what conduces to the welfare, not only of the States represented in that Convention, but also of those which are now the Confederate States.

Democrats cannot bear—no more than Abolitionists—to look upon this as a foreign land. They cannot live without us. Without us, they say they have no country at all. Here is a most singular ardor of attachment, which, though unreciprocated, cannot be cooled! The studied disdain and even repugnance of the beloved object does not abate this passion a whit; and it glows as warmly in the Democratic as in the Republican breast. Hitherto, under the Lincoln *regime*, our adorers have paid court to us but roughly; they have wooed us as the tiger woos his bride. But McClellan and Pendleton—as appears from a subsequent part of the platform—promise to be lovers of milder mood.

They propose to take a hint from the parable of the Traveler, the North Wind, and the Sun. This cloak of Confederate independence cannot be blown off by the rudest blasts of Boreas; on the contrary, the traveler only wraps it more closely around him. But the sun, after March next, is to beam with so gracious a warmth that the traveler is expected to fling his cloak off upon the roads, as a soldier, on a hot march, sometimes flings his overcoat. The platform declares that "immediate efforts should be made for a cessation of hostilities." This is a carefully calculated expression. Why "efforts?" Democrats as well as Abolitionists know that the Government of that nation can bring about a cessation of hostilities at any moment, without any effort at all; it is only ceasing, upon their part, from hostilities upon us, and all hostilities cease on the instant.

But the framers of the "platform" take care to intimate that this is not what they mean—the "cessation of hostilities" which they seek is to be expressly "with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States"—meaning union of the Confederate with the Federal States. If a cessation of hostilities is to be proposed, even with this "view," we cannot see that any effort is required; the Federal Government could, at any time, stop the war and invite a convention of what they call all the States; but, in short, the use of the word "effort" proves that the cessation of hostilities they contemplate is not only with this view, but upon this condition—the condition that the Confederate States agree to come into the Convention, and be bound by it, or in some other peaceable way place themselves once more "on the basis of the Federal Union." Now, to bring about a cessation of hostilities upon these conditions may certainly require an effort, and the word is not misplaced.

This platform, then, does not pledge the new Administration, if it come into power, to stop the war, nor so much as to suspend hostilities for a single moment; but only to make efforts to induce the Confederate States to come into Convention for the restoration of the "Union," that is, to submit as a condition of even an armistice.

One paragraph of this document declares that the object of the Democratic party is not only to preserve the Union, but also "the rights of the States unimpaired." But it is sufficiently clear that among these rights of the States they do not count the right of secession, inasmuch as they do not even once hint throughout their "platform" that there can be any peace without Union, and especially as they have nominated for President the man who committed the very first and most conspicuous outrage upon States rights and sovereignty by throwing into prison the whole Legislature of Maryland on the mere suspicion that it was about to take that State out of the Union.

But it is also evident that among the State rights they wish to preserve is not reckoned the right of secession, from this further circumstance, that in the resolution condemning Lincoln's "usurpation of dangerous powers not granted by the constitution, and the subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection;" they imply that there are States in insurrection; namely, these Confederate States; and that in these there can be no objection to such assumption of extraordinary powers—that in these there is no constitution—and that in these the civil law ought to be subverted by the military. Therefore, nothing can be plainer than that the Chicago Democrats, like the Baltimore Republicans, deny the right of secession, hold these States to be in insurrection (that, is rebellion), and declare that our citizens have no civil rights, and ought to be ruled by military law. The difference between them is not a difference of principle, but of expediency only; like the difference between the sun and the wind—the storm having been tried and having failed, it is the sun's turn—but one way or other the cloak must come off.

It is true that these "platforms" may be considered rather as temporary instruments and agencies for simply getting into power, than as precise and binding engagements of political action. It is also true that some at least of the supporters of these nominations are well known to be warm advocates of peace, Union or no Union; some of them even going the length of maintaining the right of a State to secede. It may further be admitted that if all the Yankee nation resembled McClellan and Pendleton, Seymour and Vallandigham, and if such men had continued to hold the Government of the old Union, there might never have been any secession at all.

All this may be so; but in the meantime it is important for us to remember that in their authorized declaration of principles they do call us insurgents (or Rebels); do deny us, while in "insurrection," the rights of States and all other rights whatsoever, and do not breathe the faintest hint of even an armistice, except upon the terms of our coming into Convention with them on the basis of the "Union."

The only practical moral we can draw from all this is, that the Confederate States never had more urgent need of an effective army, and a diligent conscription, and vigilant leaders, and all men to the front, than they have at this hour.

ALLEGED DEFEAT OF A UNION FORCE NEAR CLARENDON, ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 3.

Washington, Ark., July 15.—Brigadier-General Shelby, commanding a portion of the Confederate cavalry of this Department, recently defeated the Federal General Carr, in an engagement on White river, near Clarendon. The Yankee force numbered, according to a Little Rock paper, three thousand men. Official despatches from Shelby place his loss at thirty-one killed and wounded, and the enemy's at two hundred and fifty or three hundred.

Shelby had before this blockaded White river and captured a gunboat. Recruits are reported to be joining him in large numbers.

General Stand Watie captured, a few days ago, a steamboat laden with valuable stores, about seventy miles above Fort Smith, bound to Fort Gibson. He is now operating in the Cherokee Nation and on the borders of Northwestern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri. The Yankees have found, in the Indian country, as well as in other sections of what they repute "conquered territory," after they have succeeded in plundering and devastating the country, driving out the women and children, disagreeable and uncomfortable homes.

A Rebel Confession.—We find the following paragraph in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 3d instant:

"General Jno. H. Winder.—This officer, well known in this city, has been removed from command at the post of Andersonville, Ga., we learn, for 'incapacity and inhumanity to prisoners.'"

This paragraph amounts to a confession of the truth of all the charges which have been made in relation to the inhuman treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville. Possibly, now that Winder is removed, their confinement may be made more tolerable.

Confined at Hard Labor.—Major George E. Shearer, formerly of this city, has been convicted and sentenced by court martial to be confined at hard labor for a period of fifteen years, as a guerilla. The President has approved the sentence, and Fort Delaware designated as the place of confinement.—*Frederick Examiner.*

—A new Protestant Association has been formed in Scotland, "to oppose all legislative measures which tend to raise up the Papal hierarchy as a legally endowed and established body within the realm."

How they do Business in the British War Office.

According to the following description, given by the *British Army and Navy Register*, the persons employed in the War Office in London are not overtasked:—

"At the risk of being considered tedious, we will give a sketch of 'life' in the War Office between the hours of ten and four. Let us enter the room before us; it looks cool, and there is a screen in the corner which will effectually conceal us, while we make our observations, from the eyes of the officials who sit at those four square mahogany desks. It is just twenty minutes past ten, so we may expect those worthies immediately. Ah! here is one. He is a quiet old gentlemen, dressed in black, with a white neck tie; he hangs up his coat, hat, and umbrella, takes his seat in an arm chair, and gradually falls asleep. While we have been describing him the other clerks have entered the room, and are preparing for the arduous duties of the day. 'Another dun,' says a young gentleman, looking at the superscription of a letter he has just taken from off his desk. 'Confound the man, this is the third letter I have received from him in four days.' He puts down the note, and pours some water into the tumbler containing the rosebud which peeps through his button-hole when he is out of office. He yawns, sits down, and lazily glances at the *Times*.

"'I say,' observes an individual with a horseshoe pin placed in the centre of his scarf, 'Old Muddle has gone to sleep; don't you think we ought to wake him up and send out the report?' Mr. Muddle opens his eyes with a start, murmurs something about a 'long walk,' and fills up a form, which he signs and sends to the head of the department by a messenger. During the next hour and a half there is a dead silence in the room. All the gentlemen (with the exception of the 'chief,' who is dozing over a a minute paper), are hard at work at the *Times*. At last the young possessor of the rosebud rises from his desk with a sigh of relief and yawns. 'Mr. Fitz-Twaddle,' says the chief clerk, suddenly, 'don't you think you might try a little indexing?' 'Ah, that's rather a good idea,' replies his subordinate, seeing a way to kill time; 'give me the book.' The book is given, and Fitz-Twaddle tries a little indexing. He soons gets tired of the occupation, draws a caricature of his chief on some blotting-paper, looks at the clock, and leisurely puts on his coat, rosebud, and hat. 'Going to post a letter,' he observed at the door of the room. He pays his bosom friend Frank Nomied a visit on his way to the hall, and the two young gentlemen together leave for the Park. The individual with the horseshoe scarfpin now produces a dutch-oven and a pork chop. Assisted by the other clerk, who rejoices in a long beard and a rough head of hair, he cooks the meat at the official fire. The banquet is then served on a dirty towel. 'I say, Wilkings,' says he of the horseshoe, 'I think I shall bring a Soyer.' 'Capital thing, sir; when I was down in Warwickshire,' replies Wilkings, 'I found it of great use.'

"The merits of Warwickshire and the charms of sporting are then discussed for an hour, when a messenger, holding a paper in his hand, enters the room. 'What do you want?' is the abrupt inquiry of Wilkings. 'Mr. Brownley, sir, says can he have 22s., 164th Foot, 994.' 'No, he can't have it until Tuesday,' replies the clerk, and then continues an anecdote he has been relating—'so the squire told him to lie still, touched the mare with the spur, and cleared the ditch like a bird.' 'A capital leap,' the man with the horseshoe observes; 'but when I was down in Devonshire I—,' and the anecdote of Wilkings is trumped. Mr. Fitz-Twaddle now returns from his promenade. He divides his afternoon into three portions; the first he devotes to holding levees attended by Frank Nomied, the second to yawning, and the third to a little indexing. Mr. Wilkings employs his time in writing the 'Town Talk,' for the Bunkumville *Mercury*, and the gentleman in the scarfpin, having nothing particular to do, reperuses the *Times*. The small hand of the clock sluggishly moves towards four, and when it points to that hour the room is deserted."

—The following is an interesting description given by a late English traveller of the manner in which divine service is performed in the Protestant church of Elsinore in Denmark:—

"The service was opened by the clerk, a middle-aged man, in plain clothes, who, standing in the middle of the aisle, read a short preliminary collect and the Lord's Prayer. The clergyman all the time was kneeling at the main altar, clad in the long, flowing black robes of the Lutheran costume, with the round stiff ruff round his neck, such as was worn by the English clergy at the rise of the Reformation. The priest's garb and the few remaining decorations of the church brought us back in imagination to the times of Edward VI or Elizabeth. The clerk's task being accomplished, a psalm was sung by a chorus made up of boys only, to the accompaniment of the organ. The clergyman then stood up and offered a prayer, intoning it precisely after the fashion of the Gregorian chant of Roman Catholic worship. There was then another psalm, and another prayer, read out of the book, when the priest, stepping down from the altar, and walking across the church, ascended the pulpit, which was at the back of the edifice, almost close under the organ. He read the gospel of the day—St. Luke xix., 41–48—all through, then preached for about half an hour, taking the whole of the eight verses as his text. He was a tall, dignified man, with a lofty brow, hollow cheeks, and high cheek-bones, with deep-sunken eyes, with an earnest, ascetic, commanding expression of countenance. He had a fine, mellow voice, a calm, impressive tone and manner, a simple, yet somewhat grand emphasis, with a frequent toss of the head, and a high and mighty, yet not forbidding nor ungraceful gesture. He was no bad impersonation of a minister of the God of mercy as well as justice, bland and majestic, chiding and pitying, chastising and loving at the same time. He addressed his flock sometimes as 'Beloved souls,' occasionally as 'Dear brethren,' and 'Fellow-Christians.' The attention, silence, and apparent devotion of the assembly were throughout most exemplary. The sermon being concluded, the clergyman once more crossed the church in all its length, and took up his former station at the foot of the altar. He again intoned two short collects, or prayers, alternated with psalms sung by the choir, and reascended the pulpit only to call down heaven's blessings upon his flock and dismiss them. The whole service was over soon after eleven o'clock."

Married.

BOWERS—COX.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, No. 1013 N. Front street, Mr. ROBERT E. BOWERS to Miss ELINOR H. COX, all of this city.

CELESKEY—FRIDERICI.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Thos. J. Allen, Mr. JOSEPH CELESKEY to Miss AMELIA FRIDERICI.

ENGLE—ROBERTS.—In Camden, N. J., on the 28th of August, 1864, by Rev. Jos. H. Swain, Mr. JOSIAH C. ENGLE, of Glendale, to Miss ANNIE REBECCA, daughter of Charles P. Roberts, of Marlton, N. J. Camden papers please copy.

JONES—WALSH.—On the 8th inst., at the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, by the Rev. Reuben Jeffries, C. M. JONES, of Winthrop, Maine, to Miss MARY WALSH, of Philadelphia.

MAGARICAL—BLUMNER.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Mr. ANDREW B. MAGARICAL to Miss JENNIE T., daughter of Henry C. Blumner, Esq., all of this city.

Died.

LEAR.—After a short illness, on the 7th inst., HENRY B. LEAR, in the 28th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BRUNER.—On the 7th inst., ELIZABETH B., widow of the late Wm. Bruner, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John A. Bruner, No. 812 N. Front street, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FOWLER.—At her residence, in Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, 7th inst., Mrs. MARTHA ELIZA FOWLER, daughter of Elias Brevoort, and wife of Prof. O. S. Fowler, in the 64th year of her age.

HALLOWELL.—On the 8th inst., MARY L., daughter of George R. and Lavinia C. Hallowell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grate parents, No. 1014 N. Fifth street, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HIGHAM.—On the 2d inst., from wounds received in the battle near Smithfield, Va., RICHARD G. HIGHAM, son of Daniel and Catharine Higham, in the 18th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HIGGINS.—On 8th inst., Mrs. SARAH HIGGINS, wife of Rev. S. Higgins, in the 64th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 627 N. Twelfth street, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

JOHNSTON.—On the 7th inst., JAS. F. JOHNSTON, aged 46 years.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1706 Pine street, Monday, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

PALMER.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. ANN PALMER, wife of Wm. Palmer, deceased, in the fortieth year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. B. Lear, in Upper Darby, Delaware county.

RILEY.—June 18, 1864, killed by a sharp-shooter, near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., SAML. C. RILEY, Co. E, 147th Regt. P. V. Aged 23 years.

RICH.—On the 3d inst., of wounds received at Reams' Station, Weldon Railroad, Lieutenant JOHN R. RICH, of Co. E, 12th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, three miles from Camden, on the Moorestown Pike, on Sunday afternoon, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Bethel.

SOPER.—On the 3d instant, at the Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, of a wound received on the 16th of August, at Deep Bottom, Va., Corporal REUBEN SOPER, Co. G, 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery, in the 28th year of his age.

STEEL.—On the 7th inst., of disease contracted while in the service of his country, WILLIAM STEEL, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Baring street, below Thirty-second, Mantua.

YOUNG.—On the 7th inst., LIZZIE, wife of James P. Young, and second daughter of the late William Montgomery, Esq., Belfast, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 634 Catharine street, on Monday next, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery. (Belfast papers please copy.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Glorious News.—The news from all the military departments are most gratifying. And no less gratifying to housekeepers is the intelligence that Mr. W. W. Alter, at his famous New Yard, No. 957 N. Ninth street, is selling the purest and best Coal in the city at the *lowest prices*. Give him a trial.

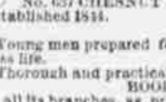
Fine Old Sherry—Unsurpassed in this city. Just received by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth.

Electricity.—All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia. PROF. C. H. BOLLES Will commence, October 4, 1864, A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases. AT THE INSTITUTION, No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

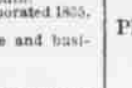
E. G. Whitman & Co., Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored. Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c. No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos,—

STECK & CO'S — MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. — DECKER BROS



MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



PIANOS. — PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life. Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men. PENMANSHIP, Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen. Commercial Calculations, Business Forms, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c. TELEGRAPHING, By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator. STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY, And received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15. CATALOGUES, Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application. S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO. se9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION. Small Profits. Quick Sales. HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES. Lowest Prices in the city. BOURNE, se9-fmw-1m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET, Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES. The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES. REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY. STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se9-1m

MUCH EXCITEMENT Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men DODGING IN AND OUT Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [se9-fs-tf INFRINGING On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always GO FOR HIM!

RETURNED TO HIS OLD QUARTERS.—CHARLES F. PLANER, formerly proprietor of "Our House," No. 1206 S. FOURTH Street, below Federal, announces to his friends and former patrons that he has returned to the Old Saloon, and hopes a return and continuance of former patronage. An excellent Lunch day and evening. Also on hand a choice assortment of Liquors, Ales, Cigars, and Lager Beer. se9-3trp*

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

$5000, $7000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of City Property, at 5 per cent. for a term of years. CHARLES RHOADS, se7-5t Conveyancer, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER, Army and Navy Claim Agents, au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

GEORGE STITES, JR., MANUFACTURING MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, au27-1m No. 1821 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c. se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 213 LODGE STREET. A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. au4-wfm6m

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE. THIS EVENING, The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS. All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes, Startling Transformations, Grand Choruses, Beautiful Music, Dances, Songs, &c., &c. Family Matinee, Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Performance at 2½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—CONTINUED SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES. BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, September 9, 1864, THE LOVE CHASE. Constance....Mrs. John Drew; Widow Green....Mrs. Thayer; Wildrake....Mr. Carden; Sir William Fondlove....Mr. Griffith. To conclude with GRIST TO THE MILL. Francine....Mrs. John Drew. A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT. Doors open at 7. Commence at quarter to 8. Box Office open from 9 to 3 o'clock.

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 532 N. THIRD Street. Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously. au30-15t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1007 and 1009 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city. A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating. au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON. The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive SUMMER GARDEN, attached, N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE, and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. HERTEL, who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs. As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed. au26-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES, &c.

TWO CASES COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS.
NEW STYLE FANCY SILKS.
COLORED CORDED SILKS.
SPLENDID QUALITY PLAIN SILKS.
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES.
VERY HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS OF ALL KINDS.

One case of Plaid Irish Poplins, \$3·50.
One case of Plain Irish Poplins, \$3·50.
One case of magnificent quality French Poplins.
One case of splendid quality German Poplins.
One case of Bast De Laines, magnificent Plaids.
One case of new style Corded Poplins.
One case of new style Stripe Poplins.
One case of plain All-wool Poplins.
Two cases of All-wool Plaids.
One case of Merino Plaids.
Five cases of Merinoes.
One case of Figured Reps.

MAGNIFICENT ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

The above all to be opened THIS MORNING, and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at a small advance over Cost. EDWIN HALL & CO., se6-tuthsm-6t No. 26 S. SECOND STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET, Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE. With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

BENNERS & BOLTON, No. 322 CHESNUT STREET, Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of WHITE GOODS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, AND REAL WELSH FLANNELS, ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. se7-12t

EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY, TAILORS, No. 612 CHESNUT STREET, Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices. TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. 300 BALES AND 61 BAGS COTTON. SAMUEL C. COOK, AUCTIONEER. By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at No. 149 N. FRONT STREET, BELOW RACE, On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864, AT 12 O'CLOCK, 300 Bales and 61 Bags Cotton, Being Cargo of vessel unknown. Catalogues now ready. WILLIAM MILLWARD, se6-5t U. S. MARSHAL, E. D. of PENN'A.

EDUCATIONAL.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. For the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History. WILL REOPEN, with enlarged accommodations, On MONDAY, September 12. TECHNICAL SCHOOLS REOPEN September 19. Apply at COLLEGE BUILDING, se8-3t* MARKET Street and WEST PENN Square.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 44 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SELECT SCHOOL, No. 1418 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. The Brothers respectfully solicit the attention of parents and guardians to their SELECT SCHOOL, which will Reopen MONDAY, the 12th instant. Every facility for learning the LATIN, GREEK, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES will be afforded; together with the higher ENGLISH BRANCHES, and a thorough COMMERCIAL COURSE. Mathematics, English Composition, and Book-keeping will receive special attention. For the morals and deportment of the pupils, apply to the clergy at large. For further particulars, apply to the Principal of the School. N. B.—Parents and guardians can have free access to the school-room during class hours, to test the progress and witness the discipline of the pupils. se7-3t*

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL. COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, Thirty-ninth and Market Streets, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6. Address, au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

A. R. TAYLOR, No. 1206 MELON STREET, TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO, se8-6t* Has resumed his duties.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 320 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22 1m*

OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker, au20-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, au20-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TENTH WARD. 250 MEN WANTED TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD. Highest Bounty Paid. Apply to A. H. FRANCISCUS, se6-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, Philadelphia, September 6, 1864. The following Companies of the Brigade will assemble at the Armory of the 1st Regiment, BROAD Street, below Race, to receive pay for service during the Schuylkill county riots, in May, 1862:— FIRST REGIMENT. A Company, Lieutenant J. D. Keyser, commanding, on Thursday, September 8, at 7 o'clock P. M. C Company, Lieutenant Atwood Smith, commanding, on Thursday, September 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. D Company, Lieutenant C. K. Ide, commanding, on Friday, September 9, at 7 o'clock P. M. F Company, Captain Jos. N. Piersol, on Friday, September 9, at 8 o'clock P. M. I. Company, Captain Isaac Starr, Jr., on Friday, September 9, at 9 o'clock P. M. B Company, Lieutenant W. Hart, Jr., commanding, on Saturday, September 10, at 7 o'clock P. M. E Company, Captain Jacob Laudenslager, on Saturday, September 10, at 7 o'clock P. M. G Company, Captain G. W. Wood, on Saturday, September 10, at 7 o'clock P. M. H Company, Captain F. P. Nicholson, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 o'clock P. M. I Company, Captain G. W. Briggs, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 o'clock P. M. K Company, Captain C. P. Warner, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 o'clock P. M. SECOND REGIMENT. A Company, Captain E. B. Davis, on Monday, September 12, at 7 o'clock P. M. THIRD REGIMENT. A Company, Captain John A. Murphy, on Tuesday, September 13, at 7 o'clock P. M. E Company, Captain B. P. Harvey, on Tuesday, September 13, at 7 o'clock P. M. G Company, Lieutenant G. West Blake, commanding, on Tuesday, September 13, at 7 o'clock P. M. FOURTH REGIMENT. At their respective Company Armories. A Company, Captain W. F. Griffith, in MANAYUNK, on Wednesday, September 14, at 12 o'clock M. B Company, Captain B. F. Van Fyke, in GERMANTOWN, on Wednesday, September 14, at 6 o'clock P. M. D Company, Lieutenant Thomas D. Groves, in RISING SUN, on Wednesday, September 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. C Company, Captain John B. Williams, in HOLMESBURG, on Thursday, September 15, at 6 o'clock P. M. Commanders of Companies will issue their orders in accordance with the above. JOHN E. ADDICKS, se7-4t Pay Master.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!—TENTH Ward.—Shall the Draft take place? It will take about TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to clear the ward from draft. We are short FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Those who have not contributed will please come forward with their money, or the draft must take place. The men can be had if the money is raised. Send your money to A. H. FRANCISCUS, Treasurer Tenth Ward Bounty Fund, se5-6t 1529 ARCH Street, and 513 MARKET Street.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—THE citizens of the Eighth Ward who desire to anticipate the requirements of the draft, are notified that the time is fast passing away in which men can be got. Every citizen of the Ward is urgently called on to raise subscriptions among his neighbors, and to forward all collections at once to J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer, sep2-1w S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT St.

199th REGIMENT PA. VOLS., COL. A. A. LECHLER. $525 BOUNTY. Men Mustered and Paid $425 immediately, $33·33 more before leaving camp, balance in instalments. Pay $16 Per Month—Clothing and Subsistence. The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALADER, in comfortable quarters. DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this Regiment, and leave your families well provided for. NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY! au24-tf VETERAN OFFICERS. HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT ST.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS. AVOID THE DRAFT, and enlist in a Corps of some standing, Authorized by the General and State Government. MAJOR J. W. MOORE, OF THE NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city. THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN For One, Two, or Three Years' Men. Call at once, at No. 533 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH. If you want to Enlist. MAJOR J. W. MOORE Is prepared to pay promptly THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment. BULLOCK BROS., O. W. DAVIS, JOS. F. TOBIAS, JNO. W. EVERMAN, D. S. WINEBRENNER, I. CAREY LEE, ALF. D. JESSUP, A. L. BONAFFON, Committee. au25-tf

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 246 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864. To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington. By order of the Provost Marshal-General. WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations. Term of service, Four Years. Better compensation than the army. ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment. Marines receive Prize Money. For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. C. G. McCAWLEY, au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS. FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS. FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS. Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street. PRESENTATION SWORDS PRESENTATION SWORDS Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. se6

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

PIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

eading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

REPORT OF THE REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR.

rom the Times.

A report of the Rebel Secretary of War, some our months old, has been sent North for circulation as a campaign document in the interest of he Peace Democracy. We publish the chief ortion of it in other columns, that our readers ay gain some notion of its contents. The genel reader would find much more to interest him the report if the retrospect which it takes overed the summer campaigns.

But for the partisans of Davis among ourselves, will serve a much better purpose than if it had me down to a later date, and taken a survey of he Rebel disasters in Georgia and Mobile Bay, he Rebel disasters in Virginia, and the shutting p of the grand Rebel army, under Lee, within space of a few square miles around the Confederate capital. Viewing the matter in this light, ne of the McClellan organs here introduces its aders to the report with the remark that "it is able document, clear, and well written, and esents the Southern face of the war in a light so vorable as to attract, without doubt, the attenn of other nations."

Among the matters thus favorably presented "other nations" by the Rebel Secretary is an ficial history of the Kilpatrick and Dahlgren peditions against Richmond, which is a comendium of nearly all the lies published in the ichmond press relating to the alleged atrocities mmitted upon non-combatants by these officers. e story of the papers found on the gallant ahlgren's body, purporting to have been the ficial instructions directing him to savage and t to the sword the women and children in ichmond—being served up anew to illustrate d grace the narrative.

"Other nations" are at the same time assured at, although any retaliation would have been stified in return for these Federal outrages, "it s been thought to comport more with the digty of an *enlightened Government* not to mete out taliation to the subordinate instruments of an *famous Government*, but to consign them for tribution to the reprobation of outraged Chrisndom, and the lasting stigma of recording hisry!"

A large part of the report is taken up with the asures which were under consideration for the ganization of the Rebel army. On this point find that Davis' Secretary, after pointing out e various causes which have operated prejucially on the efficiency of the military forces of e South, makes the admission that "owing to e decadence of the volunteering spirit, a large oportion of those liable to enrolment prefer aims of exemption."

These claims, owing to their numbers, have to treated summarily, compelling the Departent, as the Secretary says, "to sacrifice expetion to justice." This, it must be admitted, is her a sorry picture of a free people struggling r their independence in the last Southern ditch. or does the patriotic impulses of the wealthier asses come up to the full expectations of their nignant rulers. Mr. Secretary Seddon comains that the farmers won't sell their grain for onfederate currency, and he advises that their ain be taken from them at a Government valuan. Nay, further, he charges that railway ards of directors do not freely give up their es of transportation in all cases.

And as the Government must have transportan, he recommends that the iron of old lines be ken up and rolled into new rails for such roads the military authorities *must* have, and that e whole railway business be taken out of private nds altogether.

On this point of transportation the Rebel Secrery's admissions are suggestive, and furnish a actical commentary, by anticipation, on Grant's zure of the Weldon road. We can see by the ht of Mr. Seddon's statement to what a pinch, en four months ago, the military authorities at chmond were reduced to keep their lines even half running order, and yet how indispensable eir maintenance in some shape had become to e existence of the Confederacy.

ENERAL McCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

om the Herald.

We publish in another column, this morning, eneral McClellan's letter accepting the Chicago mination. Mr. Lincoln abrogated the Mexico ank and disregarded the Cabinet reform plank the Baltimore platform, and interpreted the st of it to suit his own convenience. General emont took the confiscation plank out of the eveland platform, and construed the other anks as he thought fit. General McClellan has ken the same liberty with the Chicago platrm, and has done it in a very neat and gentleanly manner.

But the republic has come to evil days when must trust to the treacherous planks of politil platforms and the studied phrases of letters of ceptance for the opinion of our Presidential ndidates. General Washington was twice ected President without any platforms or lets of acceptance. The people knew his history. s acts were the only platform he required.

But now political conventions have usurped e power of the people. These conventions all es by our great men and select failures for the minations. Instead of the deeds of the candites we have to rely upon hypocritical and detive words, carefully put together, to mean ything or nothing. This is one of the worst gns of the times, and the moral of the letters of e candidates.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

om the Times.

When Mr. Memminger and his chief hit upon e grand scheme, last winter, for the restoration the credit of the Confederacy, by the forcible nversion of the Treasury notes then in circulan into Government bonds bearing interest, we ok the liberty of respectfully pointing out that is was repudiation, pure and simple; that it ally destroyed the confidence of the Southern ople in Confederate money; that the deprecian of the paper would become worse than ever; d that, though the new issue might not amount $160,000,000 while the old one reached 00,000,000, the new one would reach a lower int of worthlessness than had ever been ained by the old one.

The matter was very simple. The Confederate easury had issued enormous quantities of paper, ich was in use as the circulating medium, and ich kept diminishing in value every day. So e Richmond sages rushed to the conclusion at it was losing its purchasing power, solely cause there was too much of it; that the confince, or want of confidence, of the people in its imate redemption, had nothing to do with its rchasing power, and that all that was needed make it worth coin was to cut down the antity.

What followed was a piece of legislation worthy Dahomey. Holders of currency were ordered convert all notes of certain denomination into vernment bonds by a certain day, on pain of a adual loss of their whole nominal value, begining with 33 per cent. and ending with 100. This, course, was simple confiscation. It dimined the volume of the currency, it is true, but ruined the credit of the Government. It was ry like the act of an individual who should rob e holders of his notes, in order to raise his edit by diminishing the number of his outanding obligations.

Of course, after this, the confidence of the blic was gone, everybody felt, as we predicted ey would feel, that holders of the new issue of tes might be treated as the holders of the old es were treated. So no one wants to hold em; everybody who is compelled to take them s rid of them as fast as possible, for anything ey will bring. We took this view of the matr in February last. Mr. Trenholm, the succesr of the unfortunate Memminger, begins to ke it now. He says in a letter to Governor nham, which we published on Wednesday:

'An all-pervading cause of embarrassment d distress has been the character of our legistion. However patriotically intended, it is not be denied that the measures adopted by Conss for the reform of the currency, had the unppy effect of inspiring the public mind with lings of fear and distrust as to the course that uld ultimately be pursued in relation to that t of the public debt that is represented by the easury notes. Apprehensions of ultimate reidiation crept, like an all-pervading poison, into minds of the people, and greatly circumlbed and diminished the purchasing power of notes.

'There were many distinguished and patriotic n in Congress who earnestly believed that the at, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to found in its redundancy alone. And reason- from this premise, they inferred that a corsponding reduction of the large volume of the rchasing medium would produce an immete reduction in the price of all saleable comdities.

'Others entertained a different opinion, and beving that the purchasing power and value of these notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good-will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government, *would lead to universal distrust, and still greater depreciation.*

"The majority was, unhappily, found to be of the first opinion; and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it. The immense reduction effected by the tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent., levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of commodities. Everybody regarded with distrust a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges which had ended in the disappointment before."

The Richmond *Examiner* says that "property is now lower and money cheaper in the Confederacy than they ever were before in any country at any period." If so, the notes must be pretty far gone, for it once took five hundred francs in assignats in Paris to pay for a cup of coffee.

BURNING OF THE "BRANDYWINE."

The good old frigate *Brandywine* is no more. We speak of her now as a thing that is past. Nobly has she assisted in earning a reputation for the gallant navy of her country, nobly has she stood the test of years, nobly did she die freighted with the food for those who now fight for her banner in other vessels. She was built at the Gosport Navy Yard in 1821, and was put in commission in the year 1827, by Hon. James Monroe, then President of the United States, to carry the Marquis de Lafayette from this country to France.

She took fire on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, and burned slowly until Monday. At the time of the outbreak of the flames there were six hundred men on board of her, all of whom were safely taken to the shore. It is not learned in what manner the frigate took fire, but it is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. The burning hull on Saturday night presented a most magnificent appearance to those who had the good fortune to witness it. All the port holes were luried with darting flames, while the blackened wood work between them served to relieve the light, and make it more striking to the beholder.

Early on Saturday evening the authorities of the Navy Yard attempted to scuttle the frigate by firing 30-pounders at her hull, just below the water-line. She, however, resisted even in her last moments, all attempts at annihilation, and chose rather to die a comparatively natural death. It is impossible to estimate the amount of loss suffered by Government by the burning of this vessel. She was full of stores, her freight having been augmented by the addition of three schooner loads on Friday.—*Norfolk Old Dominion.*

—The new comet was seen in England on the 1st of August, a little northward of the Pleiades, and in a line with the planet Mars.

—The great works which have for many years been going on to improve Holyhead harbor are nearly completed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASS MEETING.

OUR COUNTRY SHALL BE ONE COUNTRY.

The supporters of the Union and the Constitution, friends of our present National and State Administrations, and all in favor of the re-election of the HONEST, the ABLE, and the PATRIOTIC

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

To the Presidency, and the noble and self sacrificing

ANDREW JOHNSON

To the Vice Presidency; all who go for their country, and their whole country; all who go for an early and

PERMANENT PEACE,

To be brought about by crushing the Rebellion of the infamous traitors now waging an unholy war against our Union and Government; and all loyal friends of good government and free institutions, are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On SATURDAY, the 10th Inst.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

To start the great ball which is this fall to roll over and overthrow all who sympathize with traitors, and would be willing to make a

DISGRACEFUL ARMISTICE

To divide and destroy our glorious National Union.

The following distinguished Gentlemen will address the meeting:—

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, New York,
Hon. F. B. PENNIMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Massachusetts,
Hon. WILLIAM DIMMICK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey,
Hon. CHARLES GILPIN,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq.,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JOHN M. BUTLER,
Hon. CHARLES O'NEIL,
Hon. LEONARD MYERS,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
A. B. SLOANAKER, Esq.,
JOHN E. LATTA, Esq.,
WILLIAM S. PIERCE, Esq.,
Professor E. W. DUNBAR.

By order of the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
se7-4t Chairman of the Committee on Town Meetings.

CITY BOUNTY, FOUR HUNDRED Dollars.—Office of the City Bounty Fund Commission, No. 612 PRUNE Street.
Until further notice, the Commission will continue to pay the CITY BOUNTY OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to all recruits credited upon the quota of the city of Philadelphia, whether enlisting for one, two, or three years.
Parties furnishing Substitutes will receive
$100 for One Year.
$200 for Two Years.
$300 for Three Years, as heretofore.
R. F. KING, President.
ROBERT M. MOORE, Secretary. se5-6t

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.
Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
TESTIMONIALS.
To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tindal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 728 Green street.
EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au5-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. au7-1m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT, ON OR BEFORE the first of October, a medium sized Store, with a good dry cellar, suitable for a wholesale warehouse; east of Sixth street, and north of Chesnut street, preferred. Rent from three to six hundred dollars. Address
WM. H. B.,
se9-6t Evening Telegraph Office.

WANTED, WANTED.
WORK FOR CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWS
At
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO.'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
Kensington,
se8-12t* Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWING
EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH,
On reasonable terms,
At
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO.'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
se8-12t* Kensington, Philadelphia.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2986. au25-tf

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.
Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, upon bringing to this point twenty five (25) good Teamsters.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
au19-21t Depot of Washington.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 297 S. FOURTH Street.

LOST THIS MORNING—A PAIR OF GOLD Eye Glasses, somewhere in Eighth street, between Market and Arch, probably left on the counter in one of the stores on that square. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them at this office. sep 7-3t*

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,

Are now Opening their Fall and Winter Stock of

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

CLOTHS, &c.,

Most of which are of their own importation.
Wholesale and Retail buyers are invited to examine our stock. se6-tufm-3t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au20-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS.
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my9-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
6d-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

ELEGANT GOODS FOR LADIES.—JUST received, large and superior lot of
Fine French Worked Bands,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Thread Lace Veils, Infant Waists,
Linen Setts, &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of
Handsome Lace Undersleeves, and
Pointed Lace Bodies.
Just arrived from New York, by latest importations per steamer, and at extremely low prices.
Mrs. E. A. SOYEZ, No. 806 ARCH Street,
Three doors above Eighth street,
se6-3t South side.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET.
Grand Opening, September 1. Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, life size Paper Models of all the reliable and latest Paris designs, for Ladies and Children's Dress, arranged and elegantly trimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles.
Patterns of Promenade, Evening, Home, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Wrists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting, French Fluting and Goffering. Mme. Demorest's Skirts, Pads, Shields, French Corsets, Hooks, Eyes, Charts and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au31-wfm1m

NEW GAME OF CARDS.
THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS
(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.
"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.
Address A. JOYCE, No. 63 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

$1·00! $1·00! $1·00! $1·00!
STEEL PORTRAIT 19x24 OF GENERAL McCLELLAN
Do. do. 19x24 OF GENERAL GRANT.
Do. do. 19x24 OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
G. W. PITCHER,
se6-7t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER.
THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz:—
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI.
The only one which contains the
NATIONAL BANKS
as fast as organized (official list).
The only one which contains the GENERAL DISCOUNT in
EIGHTEEN CITIES, VIZ:—
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ROCHESTER, PITTSBURG, CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, BALTIMORE, CLEVELAND, ALBANY, TROY, ST. LOUIS, DAVENPORT, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON, ST. PAUL, LOUISVILLE, MILWAUKEE.
The only one which gives the earliest information of
NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES,
DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES,
AND
FINANCIAL NEWS.
The facilities of the
AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER,
BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC,
ARE UNEQUALED.
SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER ANNUM), IN ADVANCE.
Weekly............ $3·50 | Semi-Monthly........ $2·50
Monthly.......... $1·50.
OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor).
ADDRESS,
S. E. COHEN,
au11-1m PUBLISHER.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an Invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S,
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
au29-1m No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
au27-12t No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, ARCHIBALD GETTY, STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

EXTRA LARGE NEW HERRING.
100 barrels prime large new shore Herring.
Now landing from the steamer "Saxon."
300 barrels same.
To arrive by the schooner "M. M. Freeman,"
And for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se7-3t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL.
300 barrels,
800 halves,
300 quarters,
1000 kitts new No. 1 Mackerel.
Now landing from steamer "Saxon," and schooners "Clara," and "Abbot Lawrence."
For sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se7-3t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best
RASPBERRY SYRUP
that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.
Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Do not forget the Number,
au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Steinlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
ly7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja36 ly JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh26-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

NORTH CLEAR CREEK
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY,
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.
Trustees:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.
President:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX.
Treasurer:
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.
Counsel:
CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.
The property of this company consists of 2292½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No. 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.
Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.
Capital Stock $1,000,000.
Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.
A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au18-1m

CAUTION.
ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.
This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least
One Hundred Thousand Families
In Pennsylvania alone.
It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.
ITS GREAT POPULARITY
Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.
Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that
OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK
Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.
VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,
au29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je14-3m


ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

DIAMONDS.
Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

REMOVAL.
J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

BURNS' COTTAGE.—
This ever popular, cosy, and well-known place of we come visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of
ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
PROPRIETOR.
The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.
Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au30-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT, or the old and well known "ROUGH'S" Hotel, at the corner of NICETOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOLL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of every thing eatable and bibible will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au30-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES.
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe6-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 24, 1864.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.
Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.
The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.
The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.
The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—
Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.
Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.
When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.
When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
au30 3w Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.
PENALTIES.
All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.
All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.
All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.
NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

PAINTING!—PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.
FAHY & BROTHER,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16-tf

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. ja14-3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STOVES.—
PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of SATURDAY, 10th inst., for delivery and fitting up for use, at Cadwalader Barracks, on or before September 20, the following articles, viz.:—
25 Coal Stoves, 15-inch cylinders.
25 Coal Stoves, 10-inch cylinders.
450 feet Stove Pipe, for 15-inch stoves.
226 feet Stove Pipe, for 10-inch stoves.
Proposals will name price for cast iron or clay cylinder stoves; also, the price per pound for stove pipe, including the necessary elbows, and must be accompanied by samples of the articles bid for.
No proposals will be received except those properly filled in upon the blank forms which are furnished at this office, and which must be guaranteed by responsible persons.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as well as any from defaulting contractors.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
se6-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for the use of steamers, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.
The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required; furnishing, if demanded, seven thousand tons per week.
In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the Coal delivered on board of vessels at this port and at New York, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the Department is in funds for that purpose.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector), that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies. No proposition will be considered unless the forms of this advertisement are complied with.
The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
se6-17t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division.
WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till OCTOBER 1, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
se5-1se30 Quartermaster-General's Office.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
September 1, 1864.
Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 12th day of October next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:—

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Pea Jackets	3,000	7,000
Round Jackets	2,000	3,000
Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs	3,000	5,000
Blue Satinet Trowsers, "	8,000	12,000
Canvas Duck Trowsers, pairs	3,000	5,000
Barnsley Sheeting Frocks	5,000	8,000
Blue Flannel Overshirts	6,000	10,000
Blue Flannel Undershirts	12,000	18,000
Blue Flannel Drawers, pairs	12,000	18,000
Blue Satinet, yards	50,000	100,000
Blue Flannel, "	50,000	100,000
Blue Nankin, "	5,000	10,000
Calfskin Laced Shoes, pairs	10,000	15,000
Kipskin Shoes, "	10,000	15,000
Woolen Socks, "	10,000	15,000
Blankets	8,000	12,000
Mattresses (with one cover for each)	5,000	8,000
Black Silk Handkerchiefs	5,000	8,000
Boots, pairs	4,000	6,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in this offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. *The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.*
For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau, dated July 8, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form), regarding contracts to the offices of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. se2-14t

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au20-1m
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Letter from Gen. McClellan Accepting the Chicago Nomination.

UNION MUST BE PRESERVED AT ALL HAZARDS.

The following is the letter of General McClellan accepting the Chicago nomination:—

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag, is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced, and it should have been conducted in accordance with those principles, which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on the land and the sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and to restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement.

So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace, and we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once with a full guaranty of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union, but the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood, but no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power, endeavoring to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system, while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, the army and the people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe and relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, Committee.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

His Opinions of Peace and Compromise Platforms—Vigorous Prosecution of the War Urged as Absolutely Necessary to Preserve the Dignity of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following letter, written by General GRANT to Hon. Mr. WASHBURNE, should be printed in letters of gold. It gives not only an encouraging view of the military situation, but is a most effective argument for a vigorous prosecution of the war and the re-election of the present Administration, which is alone pledged to such a course. No higher authority in military matters can be consulted, and when such a clear statement is made of our good prospects should not one more uprising of the North take place?

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.—To Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE.—Dear Sir:—I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North. The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day.

With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we will be only true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly enforced the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects.

They hope a counter revolution; they hope the election of the Peace candidate. In fact, like "Micawber," they hope for something to "turn up." Our Peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms" the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AND GENERAL McCLELLAN.

One of the most conspicuous and active of the politicians at Chicago was the celebrated Mr. Train, who was, however, displeased with the results, and has written the following letter to General McClellan:—

"CHICAGO, ILL., SHERMAN HOUSE, August 31, 1864.—Major-General George B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.—Dear Sir: First to sing your praises in England, first to cheer for you on my return, I cannot enter the campaign against you without giving my reasons:

"I. Your election on the platform they have placed you on is impossible.

"1. The American party of forty-four, the Fillmore Know-Nothings of forty-eight, the Bell and Everetts of sixty, through the Amos Kendall organization, were the first to nominate you in Philadelphia last December. When the German and Irish voters learn that their old enemy, the Know-Nothings, crop up again in your nomination, they will be the last to support you.

"2. You must accept or decline. The revolutionary convention gives you no power to modify. If you do not win, revolution follows in the North. That is what England hopes for. Three years more of localized piracy and she will own the commercial seas.

"You are backed by two losing ideas:—

"II. The Albany Regency, that negotiated the matter with Vallandigham and Pendleton, never yet succeeded in anything. They commenced killing Van Buren in forty-four, and finished him in forty-eight. They killed Marcy in fifty-two. They opened on Douglas in fifty-six, and polished him off at Charleston in sixty. How, then, can you in their hands expect to share a happier fate?

"I have done my best to save the Democratic party from ruin, as hundreds of delegates will testify; but the blind confidence of the K. N.'s, the strange infatuation of the A. R., and the rash expenditure of the A. B. were too much for its salvation.

"There is one way you can show yourself a patriot and help save the Union. Retire in favor of the coming man, and accept the position of Secretary of War, or Lieutenant-General of the American army. Otherwise you destroy yourself forever, and carry down with you the largest load of passengers that ever entrusted their fortunes on board of one ship.

"Yours, most respectfully,
"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

THEATRICAL TYPES.

Prompters, Treasurers, Money Takers, Check Takers, Scene Painters, Stage Carpenters, Property Men, Costumers, Call Boys, Perruquiers, Gasmen, Hall Porters, Gentlemen's Dressers, Ladies' Dressers, and Supernumeraries.

Though there may be no end to the myriad combinations of color formed by the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope, and no end to the multiform varieties of character developed by the singular conditions of theatrical life, there must be an end to a description of them. Kings are not more imperative than rhymes; and rhymes, on their own ground in books and newspapers, are not so imperative as space. There are many more types of player than have been treated of in these pages, many more than would be interesting to write of, and many more than the reader would care to hear about.

Otherwise many hundred words should be devoted to the prompter, who is usually either a very young man, whose belief in the manager and in the stage-manager is touching to witness, or a very old one, long past belief in anybody or in anything, including Shakespeare, but the creature comforts, his old pals, his old pipe, and his recollections of the old actors, to whom, to his mental vision, the modern men are but as a guttering rush-light to a glass-drop chandelier.

There is the treasurer, called by the company, not inappropriately, the First Robber. He is generally a very prim personage, in the nattiest of collars, and hat and boots of the most dazzling blackness. He is a most intimate friend of the manager, whom he hates, and who hates him. They know each other too well for anything like mutual esteem, but, as the knife to the fork, they are indispensable to each other. The treasurer assumes airs of patronage to the actors, and thinks it a very fast thing to address any of the corps de ballet as "my dear." Though a well-dressed man, he is a shade too showy for a gentleman; and the nape of his neck, which is always bulbous and self-assertive, lifts itself too far out of his coat-collar and gives a snaky suggestion of a back view of the throat of Mr. Wm. Sykes of housebreaking celebrity. The treasurer has a good salary, and is invariably a prosperous man. All folks about a theatre thrive, except the actors.

Then, the money-takers—ah! the money-takers—they are a most difficult subject. Who would abuse an honest industry—who traduce the followers to a laborious calling? The cobbler who was asked why he applied for the situation of keeper to a lighthouse, answered that he sought the office because he disliked confinement. The same taste, perhaps, leads men who follow profitable callings to shut themselves up in a gas-perfumed box for half-a-crown or three shillings a night. Eighteen shillings a week is not much; perhaps there may be perquisites to eke the small sum out. Who knows?

Years ago, when the unhappy fate of George Barnwell still drew sobs from ladies whose waists were two inches long, and whose skirts were about two feet wide, one of the patent theatres was managed by a gentleman who came from the other side of the Atlantic—a shrewd man, and an observant, with a quick eye for the mouth and nostrils of those whom he addressed.

Among other things he noticed that his box money-taker avoided him. At the manager's approach he would dart up an entry or into a tavern or shop. All smiles and deference when spoken to, he seemed to dread a tete-a-tete.

This eccentricity set the Yankee manager thinking.

One day employer and employed—trusting one and trusted—met in Russell street. As the money-taker removed his hat a thought "slantindiculated" across the manager's brain. He acted at once on its suggestion. He pointed his right forefinger between the money-taker's eyes, and said,

"I know all! Come to me in the treasury in an hour's time, and tell me how far you are implicated, and I will not prosecute. If you do not come—ouf! I give you one hour."

And the manager walked off to the stage-door. Within the hour the box money-taker had revealed a systematic plan of robbery, so artfully contrived and of so enormous an extent, that the manager stood confounded and aghast.

The money-takers and check-takers at each door of the theatre—that is, the whole gang—never again showed their faces.

"I am fearfully robbed at my doors," said a modern manager to a friend.

"Why not send your money and check-takers away?" was the reply.

"What!" exclaimed the knowing director, "I have had these same men for the last twenty years. They have all acquired property—rows of houses and the rest of it. They are full gorged. Do you think I'd exchange them for fresh bloodsuckers? They would want rows of houses too. No. Give me my old and faithful thieves who like me, and let me off easily; a new lot would be my ruin!"

Not that these pages would assert that all money and check-takers are of the same profession as the forty gentlemen mentioned in the Eastern tale, who met a deserved and oleaginous death at the hands of one Morgiana, who "potted" them in jars. But it is a hard fate to continually finger the cash of others; and constant opportunity is a terrible temptation.

The scene-painter is usually one of the pleasantest men in the theatre. King in his snug painting room high over the stage, he recks not of the whirl of passions and vanities below. It is a great power the theatrical scene-painter holds between his pliant thumb and fingers. He copies Nature on a large scale.

It must be high delight to look upon a broad, flat, white surface, and choose whether it shall be converted into an Emir's palace, all pillars, curtains, gold tassels, fringes, and polished-mirror marble floor, the hot sun shining on a fountain in the distance; or into an Alpine gorge, with blocks of snow-covered stone and funereal fir-trees, with plains of ice conducting to a frosty horizon; or into a magician's cavern, where the dark rocks, cut in fantastic forms, loom into sight in the shape of squatting demons, petrified giants, and ghostly vertebræ of huge and hideous reptiles; or into a sparkling, rippling sea, with but one white speck of sail between it and the clear dome of blue sky above it. They are great privileges. But the great charm of the scene-painter's life is to take off his well-cut, well-brushed garments, and don his painting-suit; then he revels in dirt, and daubs, and spots that are of his clothes and not of him. How! That very faultlessly got-up gentleman, who just now asked for letters in the hall—that exquisite in the black frock-coat, pearl-colored trousers, fashionable hat, and perfect boots—can he be this canvassy creature, in a wide-awake which a thriving farmer would be ashamed to see upon his scarecrow? That dirty jacket, those grimy trousers! Is it a beggar who has made himself a suit out of old sail-cloth? No! It is an artistic gentleman who owns a villa in the neighborhood of Hampstead, who has choice wines in his cellar, and is a captain of volunteers. These are his working clothes.

In these present days of scenic display, when even no poor ghost can walk undisturbed by scientific satellites, lime-lights, mirrors, and the like, the scene-painter is a far more important person in a theatre than the tragedian—not that the bearing of those gentlemen would impress a stranger with the fact; for by so much as the tragedian is pompous, blatant, and assuming, the scene-painter is easy, natural and polite. Perhaps the tragedian takes his tone from the brigand-chiefs and aspiring patriots, whose characters he assumes; and the scene-painter, with his keen eye for the glories of color and knowledge of the combinations of natural beauty, knows how to blend himself harmoniously.

The stage carpenter is a singular creature. He is the victim of a delusion by which he is bound, hand, and foot, and brain. It is a belief, as deeply rooted in his mind as is his two-foot rule inserted in his trousers-pocket, that while he is in the theatre he is "at work." If he is what, in theatrical parlance, is termed a day-man, he reaches the theatre at a quarter to 10 if the rehearsal be at 10, at a quarter to 11 if the rehearsal be at 11, at a quarter to 12 if the rehearsal be at 12, and so on. Once in the theatre, his first proceeding is to hide himself in the scene-dock where nobody can find him; he then takes off his coat, puts on his "working" canvas-jacket, sticks a hammer in his girdle or apron pistolwise—after the fashion of bold buccaneers in penny plates—uses his coat-sleeve as a pocket-handkerchief, sits down in a corner, and goes to sleep.

And here commences his delusion. It is his firm belief that while he has on his canvas jacket, and his hammer stuck into his girdle, he is hard at work, nay, perspiring copiously. He will even carry this delusion out so far as to wake up after an hour and a half's nap and feel fatigued; so much so, as to be compelled to adjourn to the nearest public house and recruit exhausted nature with half a pint; for he is also the victim of half a pint, or rather the victim of a pint and a half, not to say two gallons; and on those days when not an interval of labor, not the screwing out of an old nail from a rusty hinge, has occurred to vary the tedious monotony of slumber, he will declaim in the taproom on the wrongs of the working man and the tyranny of employers. It has been said by a popular novelist of the day that no set of men can idle as nautical men can. From this observation it is evident that the servants of a theatre have never passed under that popular novelist's eye.

The stage-carpenter works but once a year—for the production of the pantomime, and then he works con amore; for during the run of the pantomime the genius of stage-carpenter is properly estimated, and authors, actors, composers, musicians, and such mere idlers sink into their proper insignificance.

The property man—i. e., the man who looks after the chairs and tables and things movable by hand, and who manufactures the sheep, fish, carrots, and huge chamber-candlesticks used in the pantomime—is a mysterious mechanic whose habits are unclean, predatory, and mendacious. His complexion is a singular compound of the perspiration of the Midsummer before last with the dust of the preceding Christmas. Dust rests upon his eyelashes as moss rests on the boughs of an old tree.

If ever he wash himself—which is doubtful, save on his wedding day—his ablutions are made in the gluepot. He is so sticky that, were he to lean against a wall, portions of his garments would adhere to it when he summoned up sufficient energy to walk away. Why does this gifted getter-up of gnomes, salamanders, dragons' heads, and faries' wings abjure cold water, and ignore all crystal streams save the pantomime fountains framed of wire, blue gauze, white Dutch metal, and spangles? Would his fingers lose their cunning if occasionally polluted by the use of soap? his tongue its power of ready excuse, or his brain its inventive faculty, if fluid touched his external man?

The cause of this dramatico-mechanico hydrophobia is inexplicable, and ever must remain a mystery to be solved only by a treacherous member of the craft, who, converted to cleanliness by a Turkish bath, shall renounce the property room and divulge its secrets.

The property man has the same peculiarity as the oldest inhabitant; he never remembers anything; nor will he, no matter how familiar the object, confess that he has ever seen a specimen, or that it is procurable, save by the expense of large quantities of money, time, difficulty, and danger.

"Grimes!" calls the stage-manager.

Grimes is very often absent, not in mind, but in body; but an active call-boy, knowing Grimes' haunts, fetches him from the tap, where he has been rendering himself more adhesive with half a pint of treacly beer.

"Grimes," says the stage-manager; very authoritatively if he be ignorant of his calling, but rather kindly if he have some perception of it.

"Yes, sir!" answers Grimes, with respect and deference; for it is part of the property-man's instincts to be too deferential and respectful.

"We shall use the red furniture for this farce."

"Yes, sir."

"Tables, chairs, sofa, and all that you know. And then there's breakfast things, and—and that's all. No—by the-way, there's a cat wanted."

"A what, sir?"

"A cat."

"A cat, sir!" echoes Grimes, as if the word were strange to him as unicorn, phœnix, or ichthyosaurus.

"Yes. Should be a tortoiseshell.

"Taught us who, sir?"

"Yes; tortoiseshell cat, I say."

The eyes of Grimes wander over the footlights into the empty pit, inhabited by the dust, orange-peel, mice, and fleas. After a pause he looks into the face of the stage manager, and says:—

"Where am I to get one, sir?"

"Get what?"

"A—a cat, sir."

"A cat! Anywhere."

"Anywhere, sir?"

Repetition is one of the principal weapons in the Grimes armory.

"Yes, anywhere," says the stage-manager. "Cats are plenty, are they not?"

"They may ha' been, sir, some years ago; but I hardly never seen one lately," is the reply.

But the limit of our space is near, and there are many other specimens which must be left undescribed. There is the costumier, who is a sort of cross-legged mixture of milliner and magician, and who thinks that the north star would shine the brighter if thickly spangled. There is the call-boy, a clever imp of mischief, who recognizes no aristocracy but that of talent, and no talent but that of the actor. There are the wig-makers—hold! the mere English word requires an apology, if tailors are costumiers, wig-makers must be perruquiers, who weave dead men's hair into false scalps, and brush out cataracts of blonde ringlets without a thought of the beauty of the soil on which they grew. The rank grass that grows in churchyards has been called "the uncut hair of graves." Does no sexton association occur to the wig-maker as he plaits and weaves, and oils, and curls the terribly human-looking silk? It is to be supposed not. Custom hath made it in him a property of greasiness.

Then there is the gas-man, who, though his trade be odorous, manages to keep a clean face and hands. He runs about the theatre, nimbly correcting cross-grained taps and bursting batwings with his pliant pincers. Then there is the hall porter, who is invariably old, is an Irishman and has served in the Peninsula, in an Irish regiment, and fought at Waterloo; and whose jaw, have a grim rigidity, redolent of barrack-life; whose speech is a stiff civility, redolent of discipline; and whose grey, ratlike whiskers and few teeth are perfumed with whisky.

There is the gentlemen's dresser, who has also been a soldier, who informs the actors that when he was in the marines "he were off Gold Coast in the Devastator, and they had no shoes on them, sir. ... Cap'ain Dawbarn, as was the captain, was an awful severe man, and drunk—oh, how he did drink! He says to us one day on parade, 'You marines,' he says, 'I'll work you down to He,' and he nearly did, and he would have been broke only he died off Sumatra, thank goodness! for if ever there was a beast he was." Time works wonders, and the warrior-mariner has tamed down into a dramatic valet, and hooks and eyes doublets, pulls off yellow boots as deftly as he used to polish bayonets and pipeclay belts.

The ladies' dresser has usually seen better days, and is of the same ascetic, rusty, musty type as the pew-opener at a church, with, perhaps, a sprinkling more dust. She is invariably a widow, and her late husband was either the greatest wretch on record, or the most perfect of his gay, perfidious sex.

Last of all, there is the supernumerary—a dreadful trade, strange to say, pursued only by men and boys with thin legs. A muscular supernumerary is a phenomenon that has never been known to occur, even in the memory of the oldest, most experienced, and stupidest of stage-managers.

There are many other types of theatrical character besides the few that have been endeavored to be portrayed in these pages, enough, with the permission of the public and the publishers, to make another series. To the outer world theatrical life is a deep, dark well, whose troubled waters are much feared and little understood; but truth lived in a well, and a large amount of truth and goodness dwells in the theatre; and few, looking at the green froth of vanity that stagnates on its surface, would guess the richness of the pearls that lie beneath.—*London Illustrated Times.*

Musquito and Fly Bites.

It is difficult to say anything new about mosquitoes, but they have visited this city in such enormous flocks during the past week that they demand a passing notice, and we have no doubt that our readers would be very glad to see them dismissed with only one. With the exception of the shad flies which invade the shores of Lake Ontario in June and July, and which sometimes cover the decks of steamboats to the depth of seven or eight inches in a few moments, we have never seen more multitudinous swarms of insects on the wing out of town—say on Staten Island for instance—while in town they have gradually become a perfect nuisance. The sting of the mosquito, too, for some reason or other, seems to be unusually acrimonious this season, while flies spiders, and certain other insects, have acquired a sort of bite that produces very great inflammation attended with much pain, and when upon the eyelids, the lips, or any tender part, often proves exceedingly dangerous.

In explanation of this latter phenomenon, it is said that animals dying of disease are not buried sufficiently deep in the earth; that the flies, &c., get at and devour the decaying flesh, and imbibe the poisonous matter of the disease; that they communicate it to the spiders who devour them (thus making their bite unusually virulent, at times), as well as to all other creatures they alight upon. Be the cause what it may, the number of persons suffering from such ills, at present, is surprisingly large in this city, and some of them have been laid up in anguish for days, to our knowledge, through the instrumentality of such an apparently insignificant circumstance. If the wound be poulticed at once and treated seriously, the mischievous symptoms soon disappear. Few persons, however, consider a mosquito sting, a spider bite, or a fly bite, a matter of much moment, and the consequent neglect leads to an aggravated disorder. "Forewarned is forearmed," however, and it would be just as well for our readers to be on their guard and act accordingly.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

—The deficit in the Italian treasury is two hundred millions of dollars, and the "public finances are irremediably lost."

FOURTH EDITION

Latest from the South

LATEST REBEL VIEW OF THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

What the Rebels Think of the Coming Presidential Election.

THE WAR TO END IN "SIXTY DAYS."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 6.

There is nothing of interest or importance from the Army of Tennessee. On yesterday it was "in line of battle" at Lovejoy's station, on the Macon road, twenty-nine miles south of Atlanta. Its being in line of battle is no novelty. If we are not mistaken, it has been in this condition night and day for the past two months, except when "abandoning" Atlanta, last Thursday night; then it was making what is known as "good time."

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE NOT DISCOURAGED.

An official despatch from General Hood, dated Lovejoy's, September 4, states that the officers and men of the army of Tennessee feel that every effort was made to hold Atlanta to the last, and that the army is not discouraged.

There was a report last night that fighting was going on at Lovejoy's.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The enemy shelled Petersburg violently and vigorously during nearly the whole of Sunday night. There are no military movements of importance in progress. Grant still holds about four miles of the Weldon railroad, and some people think he has designs on the Southside railroad. We should be delighted to see him make a demonstration in force against the latter road.

WHEELER'S MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that Wheeler has captured Murfreesboro. We hope this may turn out to be true; but if it is we hardly think the news could have reached us so soon.

Murfreesboro is in Rutherford county, Tennessee, thirty miles southeast of Nashville.

GENERAL MORGAN.

General John H. Morgan has been relieved of the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, and he is to be court-martialed for going into Kentucky last Spring without orders of General Bragg.

All soldiers are subject to the orders of their superiors, and may be court-martialed for acting without orders or disobeying them. Against this we have nothing to say. But we do say, without fear of contradiction, that in invading Kentucky Morgan did the only thing that could have been done at that time to save southwestern Virginia from ravage by Burbridge and his six thousand raiders.

General John Echols succeeds General Morgan in the command of southwestern Virginia.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that authentic information was received in this city last night that the enemy attacked Greenville on Sunday, killing General Morgan and capturing all of his staff.

General Morgan's body was expected to arrive at Bristol last night. From this fact we infer that the enemy do not now hold Greenville.

Greenville is fifty miles southwest of Bristol, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and about seventy miles from Knoxville.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 6.

The capture of Atlanta marks an epoch in the campaign of 1864. The enemy promised himself much by this achievement. He seemed to think that the possession of Atlanta would sunder the South into two additional parts, as completely distinct as the divisions east and west of the Mississippi. He will soon realize his mistake.

Atlanta had a peculiar value derived from the railroads which converged there. But its chief value was lost when the road leading into Eastern and Western Tennessee was cut off at Chattanooga and Knoxville, a thing that was done as long as December last. The only special importance which then attached to the place was its being on the most direct line of roads from Richmond to Montgomery.

These roads are now blockaded at that point by the enemy; but other roads remain open and the way is not shut even by railroad communication. The truth is, no particular inland town in Georgia or the interior country, if it embrace no collection of foundries and factories, possesses any vital importance in a military point of view.

The great necessity in Georgia is the preservation of an army capable of making head against Sherman, and prepared to strike a decisive blow if ever he attempt to detach his forces in different directions for the purpose of general occupation and subjugation. The business of a Confederate army there is to watch Sherman, and compel him to a cautious concentration of his troops. The chief source of anxiety is in regard to the *morale* of Hood's soldiers.

No man ever left an army more confident in him, professionally, or attached to him, personally, than General Johnston. In that point of view his removal was a deplorable measure. But it was a noble army when that general left it, and it is scarcely possible that it should have entirely lost its spirit since. Nothing is needed to completely reinstate our fortunes in Georgia but the assignment to that army of such a commander as will at once secure its confidence. If the country could only see that done it would gladly dismiss all regret for the loss of Atlanta.

For the situation even in Georgia, the only field in which it presents an unfavorable aspect, is by no means discouraging. By dint of a heavy expenditure of means, energy, and men, the enemy have reached the centre of North Georgia; but if we compare the cost of this expedition with the results realized, we find nothing to warrant despondency. He has had to give up East Tennessee and leave nearly all of West Tennessee open to Confederate incursions. He has had almost to abandon Mississippi and Alabama.

Even Kentucky has been left unprotected, and the north bank of the Ohio has been threatened. To maintain his long line of communication and make headway in Georgia, he has had to evacuate immense districts of country already overrun, which would have yielded him a thousand times more value than the region of Georgia which he has desolated. Like the dog crossing the stream, he has let go what was substantial to plunge after a shadow.

It will cost him more men and money to maintain himself at Atlanta than it would to subjugate and possess any two States which he had occupied, and has now abandoned. If the Confederacy had the election of his policy, it would gladly choose that he should continue his campaign in Georgia rather than employ the same army in many enterprises which she would have infinitely more difficulty in thwarting. If we maintain our army intact we have but to bide our time and the result will take care of itself.

If the season of winter and bad roads sets in, finding Sherman in Georgia and our own army confronting him in force, we should soon have no reason to regret the loss of Atlanta.

On the far side of the Mississippi the situation is peculiarly favorable. Texas is free from Federal troops; the greater part of Louisiana is delivered of their presence; Arkansas is no longer in thraldom, and General Price is marching with a considerable force into Missouri.

In virtue of the concentrated efforts of the enemy in Virginia and Georgia we have gained much lost territory on this side of the great river; but we have won back much more territory on the other side by actual conquest. Except the channel of the Mississippi, and the land bordering the rear communications of Grant and Sherman, the Confederacy now holds most of the ground it lost in 1862 and 1863.

The situation in Georgia presents no feature of serious discouragement. Everywhere else in the West it has vastly improved since winter. How stands the case in Virginia? Sheridan is away off on the border of the Potomac, on a line fifty to a hundred miles farther back than the enemy held at the opening of the campaign, and Grant, having abandoned Richmond and the north side, at least for a time, is desperately threatening our southern communications.

He has reduced us to the necessity of wagoning such supplies as we may desire from the Weldon railroad, a distance of twenty-five miles; and he is seeking to swing still further around on our right to cut the Southside railroad. In other words, he is attempting to besiege Richmond from a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, although he has all the country east of the Blue Ridge to subsist upon, and possesses an untouched railroad communication with Western North Carolina, which it would cost him another army to take.

It is plain that the situation has greatly improved for the South since the campaign opened, and it is perfectly certain that neither Grant nor Sherman can maintain themselves where they are without such heavy reinforcements as will require the enemy to leave other portions of the Confederacy unmolested.

REBEL VIEW OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 6.

The South is to act the controlling part in the Northern election. The issue of November is to be decided by the armies in Virginia and Georgia. Lincoln's whole hope of re-election begins and ends in military success. Without some decided achievement by Grant, or a destruction of the Georgia army by Sherman, every State at the North will cast its vote against him, except Vermont and Massachusetts.

The onus of success is on him. The success must not be moderate; but great enough to promise a decisive influence in securing the objects for which he is conducting the war; if he fails to accomplish something worthy of the great exertions he has made in the campaign, he will be beaten at the polls, and a new party will succeed to power, which will sheathe the sword and hold out the olive branch.

The South is fighting for peace, and peace alone. She is resisting aggression; she aims neither at the conquest nor humiliation of her adversary. For the first time now in four years, is there a prospect of securing the long and arduously sought desideratum. All the powerful inducements which have nerved her to the struggle for four years, are now concentrated in the space of two months.

The Administration at Washington will put forth all its power and energy for effecting by November the purposes which it has so eagerly endeavored to compass during the preceding stages of the war. It is not merely hatred towards us which now inspires its members; to this powerful motive they now have added the desire of prolonging their power, and overthrowing adversaries whom they hate even more intensely than they do ourselves.

Our policy is emphatically to stand on the defensive, and risk nothing; but, at the same time, it is more important than ever that we should bring every resource into requisition, and employ all the vigilance and activity of which we are capable. The business of the next sixty days will be to hold our own, and to suffer no disaster; but it will be no easy task. The enemy will redouble his exertions, and throw a desperate activity into all his operations.

He will test our strength and vigilance at every point; and leave no labor or artifice unemployed by which advantage or even *eclat* may be secured. Now is the hour for every man in the South to stand to his duty and to his post. We can afford any sacrifice, collectively and individually, to make sure of these two months. The sick may leave their hospitals a little too soon, and even the lame and decrepit take their stand in the breast-works to advantage now.

Furloughs may be refused with eminent propriety; and the men who are skulking beyond their time in the interior should be shamed into their duty or dealt with as deserters or traitors. Every expedient should be used to pile up strength in the eight weeks of crisis at hand.

The prospects of the Confederacy were never brighter than at this moment, if she deserves success and is resolved to win it; never so gloomy, if, tired of the struggle and unworthy of independence, her resolution and zeal fail at the eleventh hour. The task before her is the most easy that she has encountered at any stage of the struggle, if she but address herself to it in the proper spirit; it is the most difficult and doubtful if she relax in resolution and omit any of the exertions and precautions demanded by the occasion.

It is in no spirit of distrust that those reflections are made; but in a spirit of warning and hopeful exhortation. The crisis is of a character to gladden the heart of every brave man, confident of the issue. All the anxieties and trials of years are to be concentrated into a few weeks, and the often proclaimed limitation of "sixty days" to the strife is at last to be realized. In all probability the next sixty days will in fact decide the contest.

The Washington Administration, under the spur of necessity, will bring the whole power which they can command into requisition. If they fail, the war will last, not merely by reason of a change of dynasties, but because it will have been demonstrated that the maximum power of which the North is capable has been brought to bear, and failed to effect the object of subjugation. It will not be that McClellan is disposed to peace or his party averse to further war, that peace will come; but it will be because a war administration, employing the full resources and power of its country when its finances were unimpaired and its resources unexhausted, will have failed to subdue the South, and because the inference will be irresistible that what could not be accomplished by a war administration in the full vigor of Federal resources cannot be by a peace administration succeeding to power after these resources had been materially reduced.

THE REBEL PRISONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 6.

A few Yankee prisoners were recorded at the Libby yesterday. At the Castle more were sent off than were received. It has come to be remarked that the Yankee prisoners are more pleased with their quarters and treatment than that which the Government proposes to give them by sending them through the lines to their homes, or the States of their nativity and their adoption. They have their choice—they can remain or go.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT "PAUL JONES."

BOSTON, September 9.—The United States gunboat *Paul Jones*, Commander Shirley, has arrived here to-day, (via New York, where she put in for coal), after 28 months' service in the Southern blockade. She brings home from the squadron 58 men, whose terms have expired.

Acting Master George R. Durant and two of the crew were captured on Ossabaw by the Rebels, while on an expedition

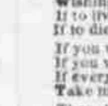
The steamer *Mahaska*, from the blockading squadron, has also arrived.

ANOTHER REGIMENT FOR BIRNEY'S CORPS.—The War Department has given authority to the gallant commander of the 10th Army Corps, Major-General David B. Birney, to raise a regiment of Zouaves for his corps. The regiment is to be raised at once in Pennsylvania, and principally in Philadelphia.

Governor Curtin has issued his commissions for the officers, which will be given only to such young men as have distinguished themselves on the battle-field under Birney, and are every way competent for the commands to which they may be assigned.

The regiment of sharpshooters for this corps has been filled up to the maximum standard, and there is a considerable surplus. These latter will be transferred to the zouave regiment as a nucleus, and we hope the zouaves will be as promptly in the field as the sharpshooters.

We hope that all of our young men who wish to enlist in a first-rate organization will respond promptly to this call, as they will become members of an excellent regiment, which will be especially cared for and led into action by General Birney himself, and will receive all of the bounties, Government and local.



WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three.*

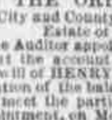
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-tf



PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y



TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je10-3m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of HENRY GREW, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY GREW, Executor of the last will of HENRY GREW, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, September 12, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 29 South Sixth street, upstairs, in the City of Philadelphia.
au31wfm5t MOSES A. DROPSIE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of JOHN B. KOONS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FREDERICK FAIRTHORNE and FREDERICK A. KOONS, Administrators of the estate of JOHN B. KOONS, deceased, and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 29 S. SIXTH Street, upstairs, in the city of Philadelphia. MOSES A. DROPSIE,
au31-wfm5t Auditor.

HAVE YOU CONSTANT PAIN AND UNEASINESS AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH?
Read the next column.
Have you Flatulence and Acidity?
Read the next column.
Have you Costiveness and Loss of Appetite?
Read the next column.
Have you Gloom and Depression of Spirits?
Read the next column.
Have you Diarrhœa with Griping?
Read the next column.
Have you Pain in all parts of the System?
Read the next column.
Have you Choking and Suffocation?
Read the next column.
Have you Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart?
Read the next column.
Have you Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat?
Read the next column.
Have you Dimness of Vision and Headache?
Read the next column.
Have you all or any of the foregoing symptoms?
Then read the great cures of Dyspepsia performed by
DR. WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS
AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
In the next column.
DON'T FAIL TO READ THE NEXT COLUMN.

DYSPEPSIA.
A CURE WARRANTED.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—
1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.
This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach; so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.
This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was, may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.
JAMES B. ANGELL.
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.
This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted. Mr. M. B. THOMPSONS,
Richmond street, Four doors below Hanover.
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
I, John Lench, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.
JOHN LENCH,
No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia.
Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.
Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and ofttimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.
MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,
No. 1028 OLIVE Street, Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.
Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been freed from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my utter astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box I *am a well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me. Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.
For sale at Dr. WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with chronic dyspepsia and inflammation of the kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington county, New Jersey. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I ofttimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia "Ledger," of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me, it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic, suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine. SAMUEL D. HAVEN,
Corner of Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey.
Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street.
The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We have hundreds of letters from physicians and druggists in all parts of the country, saying that they never prescribed or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.
Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills are sold by *Druggists* everywhere. sa6